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Designed as an aid for interagency government personnel, private organizations, and the interested public, this revised guide summarizes the 1967-68 fiscal year activities of Federal government agencies involved in international educational and cultural affairs. This 1968 edition contains data-supported descriptive accounts, by agency, of all international programs supported by an agency and gives some ideas of the dimensions of the involvement. (CW)

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A GUIDE TO U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

BUREAU of EDUCATIONAL
and CULTURAL AFFAIRS

POLICY REVIEW AND COORDINATION STAFF

FL 001 192

September 1968

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FOREWORD

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State takes great pleasure in presenting this new issue of the guide to the programs of United States Government agencies involved in international educational and cultural affairs. It is published in pursuance of Section 6 of Executive Order 11034, June 25, 1962, which provides that the Secretary of State shall exercise primary responsibility for Government-wide leadership and policy guidance with regard to international educational and cultural affairs.

As Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, I wish to record my gratitude for the generous cooperation of the members of the interagency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, of which I am Chairman, who have contributed to the information herein compiled. Previous editions of this guide have served a most important and useful purpose in accomplishing the responsibilities of the Council to provide a means for the exchange of information among interested agencies, the effective utilization of useful resources, and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of effort. I hope that this new edition will be of even greater value.

It is also hoped that this guide will prove to be as helpful as previous ones to the general public in serving as a source of information about the many related activities of various Federal agencies in this field. This edition seems particularly timely in view of the widespread and lively public interest in opening up more channels of information about the Government's day-to-day activities. The information should also be useful to the large number of private organizations and institutions which participate in and support Government efforts in this vital aspect of our international relations and which carry on similar activities under private auspices.

The scope of the total Government effort in this field, as indicated by the number of agencies involved and the variety of their programs, is evidence of the significance of educational and cultural affairs in our government-to-government and people-to-people relations with other countries. In the words of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, all of these activities serve to "increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries" and to "strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States."

Edward D. Re
Assistant Secretary for
Educational and Cultural Affairs
Department of State

INTRODUCTION

The following pages summarize the activities of agencies of the Federal Government which involve international educational and cultural affairs in various ways. Insofar as possible the information is presented as reported by the agencies.

The content is mainly a descriptive summary with statistical data as appropriate. It is designed to assist agency personnel and the interested public to identify activities, to relate them to the proper administering agencies, and to give some idea of their dimensions. As organized, it should also add perspective to a summary view of the Federal involvement in such activities as a whole. Most of the information relates to fiscal year 1966-67 with some entries for fiscal year 1967-68. More detailed data will be found in annual reports and other periodical publications of the respective agencies.*

The term "international educational and cultural affairs" encompasses a wide and varied range of activities including in-service training, for example. They are conducted by more than 25 U.S. Government agencies. Generally speaking, the relevant programs of these agencies fall into three groups. The first consists of programs whose primary objective is the achievement of certain results overseas within the framework of our foreign policy. These are programs of the "foreign affairs" agencies -- The Department of State, the Agency for International Development (AID), the Peace Corps, and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), as well as certain programs of the Department of Defense.

The second group comprises the programs of other Government agencies which utilize their special technical and professional competence to assist the foreign affairs agencies and the Department of Defense, under working agreements with them as authorized by the Congress. For example, when AID brings foreign nationals to the United States for training in an agricultural field, the training is done by the Department of Agriculture under contractual arrangement with AID. When foreign governments request the Department of State to obtain various technical services for which they will reimburse the U.S. Government, arrangements are made with other U.S. agencies to provide such services.** For example, arrangements were made in 1967 with the Department of the Interior to assign specialists to the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority.

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* Inquiries should be addressed directly to the agencies.

** As authorized by the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Secs. 402 and 902) or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Sec. 607(b)).

The third group consists of activities of domestic agencies which have as their primary purpose the enrichment of American competence and skills through the interchange of knowledge and experience with counterparts in other countries. The principal international programs of the National Science Foundation fall into this group. So also do those of the Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

Coordination of these activities is achieved in various ways. Overseas, country by country, policy coordination is accomplished by the "country team," headed by the chiefs of the U.S. diplomatic missions, who also maintain liaison with other groups such as the binational educational commissions where they exist.

Here in Washington, policy coordination in the foreign affairs complex is maintained through such channels as the interagency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, which facilitates the exchange of information among interested agencies, offers opportunities for concerted attacks on common problems, for example, the migration of knowledge and skills, and serves as a forum for the discussions of matters of common concern. * The U.S. Office of Education serves as a center for Federal leadership in international education in the United States through its Institute of International Studies, established in 1968. The Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities performs a similar function in its fields of interest. Coordinating groups are related to one another through reciprocal representation.

These pages also indicate the close relations of Federal agencies and non-Federal agencies, institutions, and organizations in carrying out international educational and cultural programs. The cooperative support of these activities by colleges and universities, school systems, philanthropic foundations, and voluntary organizations is an essential factor in the effectiveness of Federal programs. On the other hand, U. S. Government agencies, in one way or another, facilitate the international work of many of these non-Federal agencies. Needless to say, the Government effort in these fields does not represent the total effort of the American people as a whole.

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* The fields of research and science are similarly coordinated by the Foreign Area Research Coordination Group and the International Committee of the Federal Council on Science and Technology; chaired, respectively, by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research and the Office of International Scientific and Technological Affairs of the Department of State.

These pages do not include the work of the intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member -- i.e., those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or the Organization of American States. Such work and the participation of the U.S. Government are summarized in an annual report of the Secretary of State to the Congress entitled United States Contributions to International Organizations. * Additional information about such organizations and their educational and cultural activities may be obtained from their own offices or from the liaison offices in the U.S. Government agencies that are indicated in these pages.

The Policy Review and Coordination Staff takes this opportunity to thank the representatives of the various agencies who have contributed the information for this guide: Mrs. Jean Dulaney, Office of External Research of the Department of State, who reviewed it; and the following members of the staff: Mr. Charles Johnson, Mr. Harold Miller, Mrs. Anna Pringle, Miss Edith Saunders, Miss Verna Withey, Mr. Norman Ishimoto, and especially Miss Hazel Kirk, for devoted work in consolidating it.

Francis J. Colligan
Director
Policy Review and Coordination Staff
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs,
and
Executive Director
Council on International Educational and
Cultural Affairs

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* U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As head of the Department of State and the principal adviser to the President in the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, the Secretary of State is charged with responsibility for all activities of the Department, including those set forth below which involve international educational and cultural affairs.

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS (CU)

Under the direction of an Assistant Secretary of State, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs administers the Department of State's international program of educational and cultural exchange. This program operates today under the authority of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256), known as the Fulbright-Hays Act. This Act consolidated and expanded previous legislation governing these activities* and provided for a permanent international educational and cultural program with broad authorization as to areas or fields of operation, subject of course to the appropriation of funds.

The Fulbright-Hays program is designed "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange; to strengthen the ties which unite us with other nations by demonstrating the educational and cultural interests, developments, and achievements of the people of the United States and other nations, and the contributions being made toward a peaceful and more fruitful life for people throughout the world; to promote international cooperation for educational and cultural advancement; and thus to assist in the development of friendly, sympathetic, and peaceful relations between the United States and the other countries of the world."

As authorized by the Fulbright-Hays Act, the Assistant Secretary assumes responsibility for four broad types of activities, described in detail in the next section:

> Insuring policy guidance for U.S. participation in intergovernmental educational and cultural organizations.
>
> Providing Government-wide policy leadership in the development and administration of international educational and cultural programs.

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* The conventions on inter-American cultural relations signed at Buenos Aires in 1936 and at Caracas in 1954 remain in effect. The 1936 convention initiated an educational exchange program with 16 Latin American countries and marked the beginning of systematic U.S. Government cultural relations with other countries. It was followed in 1938 by the Act for Cooperation with the Other American Republics, in 1946 by the Fulbright Act, in 1948 by the Smith-Mundt Act, and in 1956 by the Humphrey-Thompson Act.

Conducting the Bureau's program of grants for individual projects or more extensive longer-term projects, such as the teaching of English overseas.

Providing facilitative services to the exchange programs of private agencies and other governments, and advice on all aspects of educational and cultural exchange programs.

Multilateral Policy Guidance

Policy guidance regarding U. S. participation in multilateral educational and cultural organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),is an important aspect of the Bureau's work. It maintains a continuous liaison with intergovernmental agencies conducting such activities and helps shape and guide the preparation of their programs.

In 1967, at the Bureau's request, the Department initiated an overall review of U.S. policy toward UNESCO to take into account the great changes which have occurred in the two decades of UNESCO's existence. The Bureau assisted the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO to organize a seminar in Washington on the role of UNESCO in the teaching and dissemination of international law, as well as to distribute the Commission's film, "The Minds of Men" (commemorating the 20th anniversary of UNESCO), and its illustrated brochure on the UNESCO World Art Series.

The Bureau also supported U.S. participation in the educational programs of other intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the cultural sector of the Organization of American States (OAS), particularly the Inter-American Cultural Council.

Government-wide Coordination

The Assistant Secretary has, as delegated to him by the Secretary of State, primary responsibility for Government-wide leadership and policy guidance with regard to international educational and cultural affairs in order to insure adequate coordination.* He also has the responsibility of providing liaison between the Department and the many non-governmental organizations engaged in international educational and cultural activities. These responsibilities are exercised in various ways, including the exchange of information and advice through the interagency Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, of which the Assistant Secretary is chairman. (See also section on Interagency Policy Advisory Bodies, page 12.) The major work of the interagency Council during the year under review was directed toward the following:

> The "Brain Drain" Problem. The impact of the migration of skilled people to the United States from developing areas has been of widespread concern in the United States and abroad. The Council made a study of the "Drain" and concluded that although a problem does exist, the position of the agencies represented on the Council should be that no new legal prohibitions should be made on entry into the United States. Instead, various specific steps should be taken by the United States to stimulate the voluntary return of skilled people to those developing countries which are experiencing manpower shortages. High on the list of these steps is the encouragement of foreign governments to take a more active part in solving the problem.
>
> National Policy Statements. The Council and two of its committees have national policy statements on the role of English language teaching in this Government's international effort, as well as the role of book and library activities in this Government's activities abroad.
>
> U. S. Technical Cooperation. The Council is giving a high priority to the problem of technical cooperation in non-AID (Agency for International Development) countries.

Program of Grants - 1967

Academic Grants and International Visitors. Grants to individuals in the United States and other countries are made for university lecturing, advanced research, graduate study, teaching in elementary and secondary schools, practical experience in technical and specialized fields, and consultation and observation. An increasing number of such grants are for the furtherance of specific programs and projects, some examples of which are the following:

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* Pursuant to Sec. 6 of Executive Order No. 11034 of June 25, 1962, which implemented the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961: "In order to assure appropriate coordination of programs, and taking into account the statutory functions of the departments and other executive agencies concerned, the Secretary of State shall exercise primary responsibility for Government-wide leadership and policy guidance with regard to international educational and cultural affairs."

Legal Education Developments. Grants in the field of legal education and contributing to judicial systems and civil services in Africa. Some have enabled American jurists and law professors to teach in African universities, conduct seminars for magistrates, provide lay training, and in consultative ways assist in developing studies of constitutional and administrative law. Others have enabled African students of law to be trained in U.S. universities for teaching positions in African institutions. The Bureau has encouraged private support and legal training for Africans in the United States through a cooperative arrangement with the International Legal Center in New York, an agency which has close working relationships with schools and departments of law in African universities.

English Teaching in Poland. In 1967, Bureau grants provided for: a U.S. lecturer in American literature and culture whose role was to acquaint the Polish participants with the geography, history, literature, and life of America; a senior American linguist who lectured, consulted, and conducted class instruction; and a selected number of advanced U.S. students who served as junior staff members or tutors. All these represented part of a team effort of British and American linguists to assist in improving the quality of the teaching of English in that country through lecturing and tutoring at summer English courses offered to Polish students of philology, secondary teachers of English, and higher education faculty.

American Studies in East Asia and the Pacific. Grants to five U. S. professors enabled them to play prominent roles in the first Southeast Asian regional seminar on American Studies. Sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation in Thailand* and held in Bangkok in 1967, the seminar was attended by 37 Asian professors with interest in American studies from Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Taiwan, Malaysia, Korea, and Thailand.

American Studies in Western Europe. In Western Europe grants sent many distinguished professors of American history, literature, and civilization to universities for developing curricula in American studies and have enabled European grantees later to take a leading part in developing American studies. A group of French professors, all former grantees who did special research in the United States this past year, succeeded in establishing the nucleus of a French Association of American Studies.

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* One of 47 binational educational foundations and commissions.

During the year, former grantees filled a new chair in North American history and an additional chair in American literature at the University of Paris.

In the Netherlands, a 1967 event was the opening of the John F. Kennedy Center for Atlantic Studies at the University of Tilburg. The Center's director and three members of its governing board were former grantees.

In 1967, as for the past few years, the Salzburg Seminar received partial support from the Bureau. This year, the Bureau also continued to assist two institutions which give special courses in American studies -- the Bologna Center of Johns Hopkins University, and the Institute of American Studies in Paris which is affiliated with the State University of New York. When the British Association of American Studies, one of the oldest such organizations, assembled 90 of its members for its annual conference in April 1967 for a special seminar on "America in the 30s," the Bureau arranged for participation by American lecturers.

American Studies in India. Grants from the United States Educational Foundation in India assisted three universities to develop Ph. D. programs which will require specialization in this field and a broad knowledge of American civilization. The Bureau's grants through the binational foundation in New Delhi provide for a full-time director of the American Studies Research Centre at Hyderabad and for U. S. lecturers, study grants, and research fellowships, as well as for participants in seminars. The Centre, established as a result of seminars led by American Fulbright lecturers in 1962 and registered as an Indian agency with a binational board of directors, is becoming a major resource for Indian study and teaching of American civilization in India. More than 20 universities support the Centre as corporate members and nearly 800 teachers and students as individual members. The Centre has a library of over 18,000 volumes housed temporarily at the Osmania University library. The University has also offered a site of five acres for the eventual construction of a Centre building which will serve as its headquarters.

American Institute of Indian Studies is a cooperative voluntary organization, with principal headquarters at the University of Pennsylvania, and an Indian headquarters in Poona, India. A consortium of 27 American member institutions of higher learning, its purpose is the furthering of mutual understanding between the United States and India primarily by advancing scholarly interest and achievement among Americans in all branches of Indian civilization, both ancient and modern. This would make a significant contribution to expanding the present corps of approximately 200 fully qualified South Asian specialists in the United States to the some 2,000 estimated to be needed if the United States is to be prepared to cope with the increasing importance of Asia, particularly India, in the coming decade.

Attendance at International Conferences. During 1967, the Bureau continued to work toward the improvement of communication between intellectual and cultural leaders in the United States and abroad by increasing efforts to assure adequate American and foreign participation in significant international conferences. (Over a 2-year period 1964-66, grants enabled more than 35 Americans and 73 foreign nationals to attend international meetings.)

Seminars for Latin American University Administrators. In 1967, as in the past 9 years, grants to participants have made possible annual seminars of Latin American university administrators on the subject of university development and modernization. These programs, regularly attended by 20-25 rectors, vice-rectors, and deans from the other American Republics, have concentrated on such subjects as "University Reform and the Professions," "The University and Regional and National Development," "University Administration," and "The University and Society"; and during the past 2 years, on evaluation studies of the university curriculum to be published in 1969. Furthermore, selected leaders of previous seminars decided to organize an association of former seminar participants to foster inter-university communication and to share information on university developments in Latin America.

In carrying out these and other projects in 1967, there was an interchange through Bureau awards of 7,378 grantees between the United States and some 135 countries and territories of the world. Approximately 30 percent of the grantees were from the United States and 70 percent from abroad, as the following tables show.

Foreign Grantees Coming to the United States

(by Area of Origin, Fiscal Year 1967)

Foreign Grantees	Europe	Latin America	Near East and South Asia	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Total
Students in educational institutions	793	238	389	76	328	1,824
Lecturers and Research Scholars in universities	399	62	84	--	139	684
Teachers in U.S. school systems	291	203	79	13	66	652
Foreign Leaders' projects	202	344	101	138	238	1,023
Foreign Specialists' projects	119	90	53	75	84	421
Educational travel of foreign students	12	476	11	130	31	660
Total	1,816	1,413	717	432	886	5,264

American Grantees Going Abroad

(by Area of Destination, Fiscal Year 1967)*

American Grantees	Europe	Latin America	Near East and South Asia	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Multi-Area	Total
Students	645	107	74	--	42	--	868
Lecturers and Research Scholars in universities	281	108	142	23	134	--	688
Teachers in school systems	192	14	28	6	36	--	276
Specialists for general lecturing programs	69	71	42	20	51	20	273
Educational travel of American students	---	6	---	--	3	--	9
Total	1,187	306	286	49	266	20	2,114

* Excludes U.S. performing artists and athletes sent abroad under the Cultural Presentations Program.

Cultural and Sports Presentations. In fiscal year 1967, the policy of making grants to small performing arts groups of four or five persons was given particular emphasis. An important part of each tour in all countries was establishing rapport with local people and artists. For example, when the Paul Taylor modern dance troupe performed in Madras, an historic center for classic Indian dance, the company opened its rehearsals to local dancers. In Thailand, the Phoenix Singers invited university students to sing with them on stage at each performance. In Asuncion, Paraguay, Leo Smit, a pianist-director,held a workshop for 30 local piano teachers on the morning before his concert.

Tours for most sports groups run about 40 days and cover three to five countries. Emphasis is placed on training through workshops, demonstrations,and work with local college and school coaches and young people. Some test matches and exhibitions are, of course, expected and arranged. The nine athletic teams sent abroad in 1967 visited small towns as well as large capital cities. While basketball predominated, track, swimming, boxing, and even chess were represented. Swimmers and divers of Olympic renown gave exhibitions in Japan and Mexico. Members of the Davis Cup Reserve Tennis Team demonstrated their techniques in five countries in Africa and three in the Far East. The U.S. Student Chess Team was sent to Czechoslovakia to take part in the World Student Team Championship. (See page 17 for a list of performing artists and athletic teams sent overseas in 1967.)

Grants-in-Aid. In addition to grants to individuals in fiscal year 1967, grants were made to various educational and private organizations engaged in educational and cultural exchange activities.

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (East-West Center), established by the Mutual Security Act of 1960, is supported through a grant-in-aid agreement with the University of Hawaii. Since its inception more than 8,000 students, technicians, and scholars from 33 countries have participated in the Center's programs of promoting interchange and better understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research. During 1967, the Center's Institute for Student Interchange awarded 599 grants to graduate students on the ratio of two Asians and one American; the Institute for Technical Interchange, which concentrates on short-term technical training programs for adults, trained 1,419 participants. The Institute of Advance Projects provided 115 grants to scholars for research study at the advanced professional level. In addition, the East-West Center Press, established in 1962 to promote the exchange of scholarly knowledge through interchange of books and original publications, published 25 books in 1967, bringing the total to 59 since it began publishing. The growing program of conferences and seminars also promotes increased interchange. Study, training, and research cover the fields of public health, medical technology, women's career development, tropical agriculture, transportation, labor, education, administration, and science.

Assistance was given to 100 American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools in 54 countries during the 1967-68 school year. (For additional information, see the section on Office of Overseas Schools, page 18).

Funds were furnished to private groups and organizations, both in the United States and abroad, which provide services to non-U.S. Government-sponsored foreign students.* In 1967, the Bureau spent $271,549 on such services. Part of these funds enabled U.S. posts in Korea, Hong Kong, and Japan to give counseling to 21,000 students; supported similar services in the United Kingdom and Belgium, countries from which many students from developing countries seek to enter the United States; and helped to maintain student counseling offices in Lima and Bangkok.

Seven U. S. universities were assisted in providing orientation and intensified English language training for 568 students upon their entry to the United States. Approximately half of the available funds went to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA) to improve campus-level counseling of both sponsored and non-sponsored students and enable 70 campus counselors to obtain some in-service training for this work. In 1967, some 200 additional colleges and universities asked for and received guidance, through NAFSA, on developing foreign student counseling programs.

Grants averaging $1,000 each were given for affiliation projects between 69 U. S. and foreign colleges and universities. Projects included the exchange of publications, texts and other research and teaching aids, information on curricula developments, and interchanges of faculty and students.

Other assistance included grants to American colleges and universities which conduct junior year abroad projects and seminars for visiting student leaders; to certain organizations for general support in the operation of "teen-age" exchange programs; for projects for the establishment of workshops and chairs in American studies in foreign universities; to 10 U.S. universities which provided instruction required for foreign "teacher development" grantees; and to various other projects which foster the objectives of the international educational and cultural exchange program.

Facilitative Services

In an effort to minimize barriers at the governmental level to effective interchange between peoples, the Bureau performs a variety of services to individuals and organizations other than through its grant programs, and in turn receives numerous services from them. In 1967, such services included the following:

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* The Fulbright-Hays Act authorized the use of Federal funds to improve the experience of foreign students enrolled in U. S. educational institutions under sponsorship other than that of the U. S. Government. In this regard, considerable emphasis has been given to the support of the 4-year old field service program of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs (NAFSA), designed to improve counseling and other on-campus programs for all foreign students.

Provision of programming assistance for both foreign visitors to the United States and Americans traveling abroad under non-governmental auspices.

Cooperation with American foundations and other private organizations active in the field of international educational and cultural exchange in the planning and appraisal of programs and program needs.

Approval of qualified and reputable U.S. institutions which apply as sponsors for the Exchange-Visitor Program. *

Consideration of applications of Exchange Visitors to waive the 2-year residence abroad requirement. **

Consultations with both Americans and foreign citizens seeking information and advice on various aspects of the program. (Examples include discussions on the "Brain Drain" problem with numerous Americans and some foreign nationals and members of the medical profession, as well as discussions with graduate students working in the field of international cultural affairs.)

Administration of the Program

In carrying out the exchange program between the United States and some 135 countries and territories of the world, the Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs has the assistance of three deputies and the staff of the Bureau. In addition, he relies on other Government agencies, as well as private organizations and institutions, some of which work under contract, and on the services and counsel of specially appointed boards and advisory commissions, both in the United States and abroad.

Public Advisory Bodies

The U. S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs was created by Congress under the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961 to formulate and recommend to the President broad policies on the conduct of international educational and cultural programs, and appraise their effectiveness. The nine members of the Commission are appointed by the President largely from the educational and cultural world.

The Advisory Committee on the Arts, established under the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961 to advise the Department of State on exchange programs in the arts, performs an important role in assuring a high standard of appropriateness and excellence in the performing arts representatives sent abroad. The Committee is responsible for recommending the kinds of performing arts which can most effectively represent the United States in the various geographic areas.

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* Title 22, Chapter 1, Part 63, "Exchange-Visitor Program," Code of Federal Regulations.

** *Ibid.*,Sec. 63.6.

The U.S. National Commission for UNESCO was created in 1946 under the act of Congress which first authorized U.S. membership in UNESCO. Of its 100 members appointed by the U.S. Secretary of State, 60 are representatives of national voluntary organizations; the others are drawn from the world of educational, cultural, and public affairs. The Commission, whose Secretariat is provided by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, serves as an advisor to the State Department in helping to plan UNESCO's biennial program and budget and as a link between UNESCO and the American people.

The Government Advisory Committee on International Book and Library Programs, created in 1962 by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961, is composed of nine leading representatives of the book publishing industry, plus two educators and a librarian. Its task is to assist the Department in a continuing review of U.S. Government book and library programs being conducted abroad.

The Advisory Panel on International Athletics, created in 1965 under the authority of Executive Order 11117 of August 13, 1963, was established by the Department of State to assist in the planning and selection of exchange programs involving athletes and coaches. Its 15 members are leading figures from the sports world, both professional and amateur.

The National Review Board for the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West (East-West Center) was established in February 1965 under the authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-472), to represent the national interest and review the programs and operations of the East-West Center. The 10-member Board is appointed by the Secretary of State from the educational, cultural, technical, business, and public service world.

Interagency Policy Advisory Bodies

The principal interagency policy advisory body is the Council on International Educational and Cultural Affairs, which was formed in January 1964 under authority of Section 6 of Executive Order 11034 of June 25, 1962 (see footnote on page 3). Membership of the Council, generally at the sub-Cabinet level, includes representatives of the following agencies which have programs that are essentially international and which involve specialized and technical training activities, education and English language training, and university study:

Department of State (Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Chairman)
Agency for International Development (AID)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)
Peace Corps (PC)
U. S. Information Agency (USIA)

In addition, representatives of other agencies act as observers to the Council. The American Council on Education, a voluntary, non-governmental agency, has a liaison status. The Council has a limited number of standing committees, including the Interagency Committee on English Language Teaching and the Interagency Committee on Books.

The Board of Foreign Scholarships

The supervision of the academic exchange program is the responsibility of the Board of Foreign Scholarships. The Board, which has 12 members appointed by the President, was created by Congress in 1946 under the Fulbright Act, for the purpose of selecting academic grantees and participating institutions, and assuring the confidence and cooperation of the academic world. The Board makes the final selection of all academic grantees, and has overall supervision of the planning and conduct of the academic exchange program both in the United States and abroad.

The Binational Educational Commissions

Established in 47* countries which have entered into educational exchange agreements with the United States, the Commissions are composed equally of distinguished foreign nationals and resident Americans. They are responsible for the administration of the exchange program in each country where such Commissions exist.

The Commissions formulate and recommend to the Board of Foreign Scholarships the annual projects and programs under which the exchanges take place each year. Under the general supervision of the Board, the Commissions screen local candidates for grants, secure approval for qualified local educational institutions to participate in the program, plan educational exchange projects, and supervise arriving American grantees.

Collaboration with USIA. The U. S. Information Service (USIS - representing USIA overseas) administers the educational and cultural exchange activities of the Department of State abroad. In this connection, much of the actual operation of the exchange program rests with the Cultural Affairs Officer (CAO), who is the American official responsible for developing and enriching educational and cultural contacts between the United States and his country of assignment.

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* There are 48 countries with active educational exchange agreements. Belgium and Luxembourg share in a single commission in Brussels.

Major Cooperating Agencies

Assisting the Board of Foreign Scholarships in screening American applicants and placing foreign grantees in U.S. educational institutions are three cooperating agencies:

> The Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, which is a private body representing leading private American professional and scholarly organizations, works under contract to the Bureau to do the initial recruiting and screening of American lecturers and research scholars, and to nominate candidates for exchange grants for selection by the Board of Foreign Scholarships. The Conference Board also handles the placement and the arrangements for foreign research scholars and lecturers in the United States.
>
> The Institute of International Education (IIE), a private organization with long experience in international exchange, assists the Bureau ,under contract, with the exchange of college students. IIE helps in preliminary screening of American student candidates for exchange grants, arranges placement in U.S. colleges and universities for a large proportion of all foreign student grantees, and provides supervisory services while they are in the United States.
>
> The U. S. Office of Education, working under an agreement with the Department of State, cooperates in the selection of American and foreign teacher grantees, arranges for placement for foreign teachers in American schools and for their training programs and practical supervision in the United States, and assists in orientation of foreign teachers arriving in the United States.

Cooperation with Other Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs arranges for training, including training by U.S. Government agencies which do not have independent authority for such activities, for foreign nationals in the United States at the request of other governments* and certain intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It also arranges for U.S. Government personnel to serve as consultants to foreign governments on request. In both cases, the Department handles the receipt and transfer of funds and gives policy and procedural guidance to overseas posts, U.S. Government agencies, and foreign embassies in the United States.

In fiscal year 1968, under these cooperative arrangements, the U.S. Government provided training for some 380 foreign citizens from 50 countries and sent abroad 10 U. S. experts for consultations with foreign governments.

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* As authorized by Sections 402 and 902 of the U. S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

Financing the Program

TOTAL FUNDS OBLIGATED, FISCAL YEAR 1967

(By Program Activity, in Dollars)

Exchange of Persons:	
Exchanges with 135 countries and territories	$34,413,499
Assistance to High School (teen-age) Exchanges	200,000
Special Services for Non-grant Students	271,549
Volunteers to America	73,000
Total, Exchange of Persons	$34,958,048
Special Educational and Cultural Projects (Support to Overseas Institutes of American Studies, etc.)	$ 720,549
Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad	2,899,931
Cultural Presentations	1,606,397
Multilateral Organizations Activities	477,891
Program Services Cost	7,146,572
Administrative Expense	2,491,765
GRAND TOTAL	$50,300,613

SOURCES OF FUNDS PROGRAMMED, FISCAL YEAR 1967

(in Dollars)

MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT APPROPRIATION	$46,462,846 *
OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE	
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program Appropriations)	437,711
Reserve Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions	1,239,520
Contributions for Educational and Cultural Exchange (Private Contributions for Cultural Presentations)	6,644
Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt	361,589
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-Sharing Agreements	1,702,695
Irish Counterpart Funds	89,608
Total Other Funds	3,837,767
GRAND TOTAL	$50,300,613

* Excludes $537,154 unobligated balance lapsing.

Performing Artists and Athletic Teams Sent Overseas in Fiscal Year 1967 *

Professional Groups (16)

- American Brass Quintet
- Boston Symphony Players
- Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra
- Eastman Brass Quintet
- Iowa String Quartet
- Pauline Koner- Glenn Mack, Dance-Piano Team
- Marion Williams Trio (folk ballad)
- Martha Graham Dance Company
- Mitchell-Ames-Contreras Dance Team
- New York Brass Quintet
- Paul Taylor Dance Company (modern dance)
- Phoenix Singers (folk singers)
- Randy Weston Jazz Band
- Rapier-Perry Piano-Oboe Team
- Sacramento Music Theater
- Fine Arts Quartet

Academic Groups (4)

- Georgia State College Brass Ensemble
- Hamline University Choir
- New England Conservatory Chorus
- North Texas State Lab Band

Individual Artists (11)

- Armenta Adams (pianist)
- Anthony di Bonaventura (pianist)
- William Crofut (folk singer)
- Eric Friedman (violinist)
- Noel Lee (pianist)
- Marjorie Mitchell (pianist)
- Ann Schein (pianist)
- Hilde Somer (pianist)
- Leo Smit (pianist-director)
- Walter Trampler (violist)
- Fredd Wayne (one-man dramatic sketches)

Athletic Teams (9)

- National Basketball Team
- NAIA Basketball Team
- Kentucky Wesleyan University Basketball Team
- University of Kentucky Basketball Team
- Professional Basketball Team
- Student Chess Team
- Davis Cup Reserve Team
- University Summer Games Basketball Team; Track and Field Team (men and women); Swimming-Diving Team (men and women); Gymnast.
- Second International Sports Week Swimming and Diving Teams (men and women); Track and Field Team

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* Most groups and individuals visited one or more countries and/or geographical areas.

OFFICE OF OVERSEAS SCHOOLS
(OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR OPERATIONS)

American-Sponsored Schools Abroad

American-sponsored elementary and secondary schools abroad assisted by the Department of State and the Agency for International Development provided for the education of 31,000 children of Americans serving overseas on Government, business, or private assignments during the 1967-68 school year. At the same time, these schools enrolled nearly 25,000 non-American children from some 90 countries for a total enrollment of nearly 56,000 children, an increase of nearly 10,000 within 2 years. Assistance was provided to the schools for two basic purposes: to enable the schools to provide adequate educational opportunities for U. S. Government dependents, and to demonstrate American educational philosophy and practice to local educators. The total number of schools receiving State Department and AID assistance during 1967-68 was 127, located in 74 countries in all parts of the world.

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs helps to support a selected number* of such schools under provisions of the Fulbright-Hays Act, to build them up as demonstration centers of American educational methods, and to provide a point of valuable cultural contact for U. S. and selected foreign young people. Evidence that these efforts have begun to bear fruit is seen in the involvement with the overseas schools program of a large number of outstanding U. S. school districts, colleges and universities, and professional education organizations.

Continuing efforts have been made in the attempt to enable American children enrolled in American schools abroad to share in benefits to stateside schools under U. S. legislation. As a result, a number of in-service teacher training institutes sponsored under the National Defense Education Act and by the National Science Foundation have been conducted overseas specifically for the benefit of teachers instructing American children in American schools overseas. Further, on the initiative of the Overseas Schools Policy Committee, the U. S. Office of Education has requested the Congress to amend existing legislation to permit inclusion of qualified American-sponsored overseas schools in various provisions of aid-to-education legislation.

The State Department has also enlisted the support of American business firms for American schools overseas. The Overseas Schools Advisory Council, composed of representatives of business firms and foundations whose dependent children attend the overseas schools, has developed plans to seek systematic contributions to overseas schools on the basis of use.

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* In 1967-68 it assisted 100 schools in 54 countries. Its contribution was $2.03 million of the total $5.20 million provided by the State Department and AID.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

The Office of International Scientific and Technological Affairs (SCI) in the Department of State is the equivalent of a Bureau. Its Director, ranking administratively with an Assistant Secretary, advises and assists the Secretary in the decision-making process wherever scientific and technological factors impinge upon U. S. foreign relations.

In more detail, SCI's responsibilities include the following:

> It develops plans and contributes to the formulation of policies and proposals for U. S. international science and technology programs and activities, including the organization of technical support for U. S. participation.
>
> It represents the Department in international negotiations and on interdepartmental committees and working groups having to do with scientific and technological programs related to U. S. foreign policy and international relations, and in the exchange of scientific or technological personnel and information.
>
> It coordinates within the Department and between the Department and other organizations, governmental and non-governmental, matters concerned with science and technology, including peaceful uses of atomic energy, space, and the environmental sciences.
>
> It provides guidance on activities affecting U. S. foreign policy and international relations which are carried on by scientific and technical agencies of the U. S. Government, and by the non-official U. S. scientific and technological community.
>
> In collaboration with the regional bureaus, it directs the Science Attachè program.

In concrete terms recent activity has embraced, among other things, such matters as:

> Outer Space. Participation in formulating and completing the Outer Space Treaty, in devising space activity plans for the 1970s from the viewpoint of U.S. relations abroad, in anticipating political problems posed by the worldwide effects of satellite developments (such as communications, weather monitoring, and remote sensing), and in seeking meaningful cooperation in space.
>
> Atomic Energy. Promoting renewal and extension of agreements with other countries which are concerned with safeguards and the provision of fuels, equipment, and the exploitation of peaceful nuclear explosive devices, together with similar actions within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Environmental Sciences; Oceanography. Seeking rational approaches to cooperation in these sciences as they become increasingly in their development the concern of the international community.

International Scientific Agreements. Promotion, as with Italy in 1967, of a Cooperative Program in Science embracing particularly cooperative scientific research in selected projects. Variations of this may be worked out with some interested developing countries. SCI participates in developing the Punta del Este program for Latin American science and technology. Other scientific agreements are being negotiated, with Public Law 480 a factor.

U. S. Science Presence at the United Nations. The monitoring of the increasingly complex science advisory and action bodies at the United Nations and its agencies to improve the U. S. contribution to a logical program of science, technology, and research for the developing countries. Other regional science programs, i.e.: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), are SCI's responsibility with respect to the U. S.

Scientists' Travel. Facilitation of the exchange and travel of scientists throughout the world and to the U. S. in pursuit of research and scientific discussions and for international meetings. This may involve work specifically with U. S. bodies, such as the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation.

OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RESEARCH
(BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH)

The Office of External Research works to develop and maintain a steady exchange of information and ideas among Government officials, both researchers and policy-makers, and private scholars engaged in research on foreign affairs. All activities of the Office reflect the conviction that research, both in and out of Government, offers insight and knowledge vital to the conduct of policy. External Research activities include:

Arranging for private scholars to advise the State Department on policy-related problems of research and analysis, as consultants or contractors.

Staff support for the interdepartmental Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (FAR)*, whose program is designed to improve the quality and relevance of Government-sponsored research on foreign affairs, and to facilitate cooperation between Government and private research.

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* See membership listing on next page.

Maintaining the FAR Documentation Center, which each month lends to Government officers some 700 non-Government research papers dealing with foreign affairs.

Staff services for the State Department Foreign Affairs Research Council, established under Presidential order in 1965 to review proposals for Government contract research on foreign areas and international affairs.

Sponsorship of symposia and conferences that bring together Government research officers and private scholars from universities and research organizations.

Publishing studies supported by the Office, specialized bibliographies, directories of research institutions, and other reports and research lists.

* FAR Membership:

Chairman - Deputy Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State

Agency for International Development
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Department of Agriculture
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of Defense
  (Advanced Research Projects Agency, Defense Research and Engineering, International Security Affairs, Defense Intelligence Agency, Departments of the Air Force, Army, and Navy)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Department of Labor
Department of State
  (Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Intelligence and Research)
Executive Office of the President
National Academy of Sciences (observer)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Science Foundation
Peace Corps (observer)
Smithsonian Institution
U. S. Information Agency

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agency for International Development (AID) was established by Executive Order No. 10973 issued November 3, 1961. The Executive Order, promulgated pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which authorized the President to exercise his functions under the act through such agency as he might direct, made AID an agency of the Department of State. AID superseded the International Cooperation Administration (ICA).

AID has responsibility for carrying out nonmilitary U.S. foreign assistance programs and for continuous supervision and general direction of all assistance programs under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and acts making appropriations thereunder. It also carries out certain functions under the Act of September 8, 1960, to provide for Latin American development and Chilean reconstruction, and under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480).

The AID Administrator reports directly to the Secretary of State and the President and is charged with central direction and responsibility for the economic assistance program and coordination of the military and economic assistance programs. There are four regional Assistant Administrators, one each for Latin America, Africa, the Near East and South Asia, and East Asia. There is a special Assistant Administrator for Viet-Nam. In addition there are Assistant Administrators for Program and Policy Coordination, Private Resources, Administration, and the War on Hunger. AID Missions assigned to most of the participating countries develop the country programs in cooperation with the host governments.

Principal Programs

The programs which AID administers fall into the following major categories:

Development Loans: To promote economic development through loans repayable in dollars to less developed friendly countries and areas. Emphasis is placed on assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capabilities, taking into account certain statutory criteria, such as contribution to long-range economic development objectives and self-help measures.

Development Grants and Technical Cooperation: To provide assistance to less developed friendly countries and areas to promote economic development, with emphasis on education and the development of human resources through programs of technical cooperation and the establishment of selected basic facilities.

Investment Guaranties: To facilitate and increase participation of private enterprise in furthering the development of the economic resources and productive capacities of less developed friendly countries and areas, by assuring protection to such investments against specified political risks, or protecting them in part against all risks, in accordance with section 221 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Investment Surveys: To encourage and promote the undertaking by private enterprise of surveys of investment opportunities, other than surveys of extraction opportunities, in less developed friendly countries by financing up to 50 percent of the costs of surveys undertaken subject to the terms of section 231 of the Act.

Development Research: To increase the effectiveness of economic development activities, research and evaluation studies are authorized to develop new or improved tools and techniques, with emphasis on (1) techniques for developing both human and natural resources of less developed nations, (2) the adaptation of available technology to the environmental conditions, and (3) the effects of economic change on social and political institutions.

International Organizations: To provide voluntary contributions on a grant basis to international organizations and programs administered by international organizations in accordance with section 301 of the Act.

Supporting Assistance: To provide assistance to friendly countries to promote economic and political stability. This type of assistance is designed primarily for nations which are making an important contribution to the Free World defense through their military and internal security forces, by granting United States base rights, and by contributing to regional defense alliance arrangements (NATO and CENTO - the Central Treaty Organization).

Contingency Fund: To meet urgent requirements unforeseen at the time of the congressional presentation that may arise during the fiscal year for any category of economic assistance upon a determination that the use of the funds is important to the national interest.

Alliance for Progress: To provide technical and financial cooperation among the American Republics to improve and strengthen democratic institutions through self-help, and comprehensive and well conceived national programs for economic and social development. Through this program, assistance is being made available to help the free countries of Latin America carry out plans for social and economic development.

Public Law 480: AID administers certain local currency programs under Title I, principally loans and grants for economic development, loans primarily to American business firms ("Cooley Amendment"), and military assistance. The Agency also administers Title II and, under an agreement with the Department of Agriculture, performs certain functions under Title III.

Technical Cooperation and Development Grants

Activities formerly financed from technical cooperation funds are now financed principally with development grants. These grants are used to develop programs which:

> Assist cooperating countries to develop human skills and attitudes to create and support the institutions necessary for social, economic, and political growth and development.
>
> Assist the returned participant in developing and transmitting new ideas and introducing them into his work situation and beyond this, to enhance his interest in the country's economic and social development.
>
> Engender broader affirmative attitudes toward the United States and its people and institutions.
>
> Improve and expand those institutional structures and practices which contribute to economic, social, and political development and formulate long-range plans for their evolution.

Office of International Training

A basic element of the AID technical assistance program is the training of host nationals (referred to as "participants") under the AID Office of International Training. Each year approximately 5,000 participants arrive in the United States and 2,000 go to other countries (Third Country Training) to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to help carry out their countries' programs for economic and social development. The areas of training include any discipline required by the host government to meet these objectives.

The major areas of training are in the fields of agriculture, labor, health, education, transportation, and public administration. The selection of the participants is determined jointly by the host government and the U.S. mission, in terms of experience, aptitude, and position in his government, with consideration given to leadership potential. The approved objectives of the individual program determine its length, ranging from 6-week observation tours to those of academic duration.

The Office of International Training establishes Agency policy on all training activities. In arranging programs to conform to required objectives the Office uses both direct and indirect programming procedures. In direct programs, the Office of International Training consigns to universities and public or private facilities programs in their area of competence. In indirect programming, it delegates this responsibility to other Federal agencies or departments. Under both categories, all sectors of the United States take part in this international endeavor: Federal, State, city, and county agencies; industrial, managerial, and economic firms and complexes; universities, colleges, and schools at all levels; as well as community and home hospitality organizations, and citizen volunteer groups.

Altogether 92,281 participants have received training in the United States under AID and its predecessor organizations since 1950; in addition, 1,736 persons were trained prior to 1950. The following tables indicate the numbers of participants by types of training and by geographic region of origin.

I. Fiscal Year 1967 Participant Activity

	Arrivals	In Training	Departures	On Board 6/30/67
U.S. Non-Contract	5,253	8,831	5,407	3,424
U.S. Contract	1,474	3,173	1,200	1,973
Exclusive 3rd Country	4,435	3,448	2,266	1,182
Total	11,162	15,452	8,873	6,579

II. Participants in the United States

Geographic Region of Origin	FY 1967 Arrivals		FY 1967 In-Training	
	Non-Contract	Contract	Non-Contract	Contract
East Asia/Viet-Nam	1,032	46	1,661	87
Near East/South Asia	936	188	1,662	365
Africa	1,104	319	2,506	953
Latin America	2,181	921	3,002	294
Total	5,253	1,474	8,831	1,699

AID has established agreements with other Federal agencies under which it provides financial support to their training staffs. In fiscal year 1967, the following agencies arranged or shared in arranging programs for training AID participants:

Agency or Other Organization	Number Programmed*
Department of Agriculture	846
Department of Labor	601
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	482
Department of Transportation	196
Department of Interior	101
Department of the Treasury	92
Department of Commerce	91
Housing and Urban Development	70
Post Office Department	11
Department of Defense	9
Federal Communications Commission	2
Office of Technical Cooperation, San Juan, P.R.	60
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor	2
Private Organizations	91
Total	2,654

AID arranged programs for 259* participants and in addition, shared in arranging programs for approximately 156* participants with the above-listed agencies.

University Contracts

A lesser but integral part of the training program is implemented through contracts between host governments and U.S. institutions based on specific institution-building needs. These contracts may be on a university-to-university basis or may involve use of U.S. managerial or industrial expertise. Since 1955, AID and its predecessor agencies have conducted a variety of technical cooperation activities through the medium of university contracts. The following table shows the number and dollar costs of such contract activities by geographic region as of December 31, 1967:

Area	Number of Countries	Number of U.S. Universities	Number of Contracts	Amount in Dollars
East Asia & Viet-Nam	4	10	10	$ 13,261,389
Near East/South Asia	5	22	36	68,171,771
Africa	13	33	48	84,942,897
Latin America	17	31	50	33,242,937
Total	39	96	144	$199,618,994

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* Includes only those who arrived in the United States in FY 1967.

Contract and Other U.S. Technicians Serving Abroad

Although the number of U.S. universities is listed as 96, only 67 of these are engaged in technical cooperation activities abroad and some universities are operating in more than one area. Excluded are such contracts as those with the Government of Puerto Rico. Within the countries participating in AID programs, training and advisory services are provided by technicians detailed to it by other U.S. Government agencies, or provided under contract arrangements with American universities and private firms. The following table shows the geographic distribution of the 7,865 American technicians assigned to projects overseas as of June 30, 1967:

Area	U.S. Government Employees	Contract Employees	Total
East Asia/Viet-Nam	2,664	576	3,240
Near East/South Asia	797	416	1,213
Africa	703	767	1,470
Latin America	958	954	1,912
Non-Regional	30	---	30
Total	5,152	2,713	7,865

The 100,000th participant will be leaving the United States during fiscal year 1968. The Office of International Training is confident that the AID bilateral technical assistance projects will bring lasting benefits to the cooperating countries. They will encourage the development of human skills and attitudes needed to create and support the institutions necessary for social, economic, and political growth.

The AID Education Program

AID has increased its funds in recent years to support education and training projects for the developing nations. In fiscal year 1965, the Agency obligated $131 million; in fiscal year 1966 obligations amounted to $137 million; and in fiscal year 1967 obligations were $189 million. These figures reflect educational activities in agriculture, health, and other fields as well as education in the narrower sense. They include costs of training foreign nationals in the United States and in third countries and assistance given to American universities overseas such as the American University of Beirut, Robert College, and the American University in Cairo. They also include contributions of about $24 million annually to international organizations for educational programs such as those sponsored by the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies.

A higher proportion of AID assistance was directed to primary education in earlier years. Now, increased emphasis is being placed on higher education, secondary and vocational education, and teacher training. About 400,000 teachers have been graduated from colleges and other schools established in the developing countries with AID assistance. These graduates now comprise 75% of the teachers in Ethiopia, 35% in Pakistan, 35% in Viet-Nam, 35% in Laos, and 34% in Nicaragua.

PEACE CORPS

The Peace Corps, a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State, was established pursuant to the direction and authority contained in Executive Order 10924 of March 1, 1961. It now operates under the authority of the Peace Corps Act (Public Law 87-293) of September 22, 1961.

The threefold purpose of the Peace Corps is the provision of qualified men and women to interested countries to help those countries meet their needs for trained manpower, the promotion of a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served, and the promotion of a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people. In response to specific requests from host country governments, the Peace Corps sends carefully selected and well trained Volunteers overseas for a term of service which is normally 24 to 27 months. They serve within the framework of local institutions and live at a level comparable to that of their host-country co-workers. Peace Corps Volunteers may also be utilized to support existing programs of the United States, the United Nations, or other international organizations.

Regional Offices

In its operation the Peace Corps is divided into four geographical regions:

Africa (AF)
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Latin America (LA)
North Africa, Near East and South Asia (NANESA)

The Director of each region, supported by a staff, is responsible to the Director of the Peace Corps; he supervises the entire range of regional operations including programming, administration, and staff procurement (assisted by other offices within the Peace Corps). He is assisted in these functions by the several Country Operations Officers (Desk Officers) who are responsible for the necessary liaison with overseas Country Directors.

Since late 1967, training, formerly handled by the Office of Training, is now the responsibility of each region. Each region has a training coordinator. This change was made to insure maximum response to the training requirements of each country project.

Functional Offices

Office of the Executive Secretariat (EXSEC). The Executive Secretary serves as the focal point for executive actions and communications from and to the Director.

Office of Congressional Liaison (CL). This office coordinates all agency relations with Congress and is the Agency's chief point of Congressional contact.

Office of Administration (A). The Director of the Office of Administration is responsible for the formulation, recommendation, and implementation of management policy and programs necessary for the efficient conduct of world-wide Peace Corps programs. He is responsible for the review of Peace Corps programs in the light of administrative requirements and availabilities and, in addition, provides leadership and direction to all elements of the Agency in the areas of personnel administration, data processing, overseas administrative support, and services.

The Office of Administration is presently organized into the following units:

Data Processing Services
Division of Personnel
Division of Administrative Support and Review
Division of Administrative Services

Office of Financial Management (FM). This office is comprised of three divisions which are responsible for the financial, budgetary, and contracting functions of the Peace Corps.

The Division of Budget is responsible for developing and justifying the Peace Corps budget; issuing operating budgets for all posts, training centers, and the Peace Corps Washington offices; reprogramming funds; and developing and implementing procedures to assure more effective planning, management, and control of Peace Corps financial resources.

The Division of Accounting and Finance develops Agency-wide accounting and financial reporting procedures, keeps the Agency's accounting records, prepares financial statements, and is responsible for staff payrolling and payment of all bills for the Peace Corps Washington office, the training centers, and various overseas posts.

The Division of Contracts is responsible for the negotiation and administration of contracts for training, overseas support, research, and language and other training materials.

Office of Evaluation (OE). The primary responsibility of the Office of Evaluation is to provide the Director and other policy determining officers of the Peace Corps with constructive criticism and analyses of all significant areas of Peace Corps operations. Involved are evaluations of overseas and training programs which involve regular visits to each country within which the Peace Corps conducts programs.

Office of the General Counsel (GC). The General Counsel as chief legal officer of the Peace Corps, is responsible for all matters of law involving the Peace Corps. He is responsible for furnishing all necessary advice and assistance to Peace Corps officials regarding the potential or actual legal consequences for the Peace Corps of action proposed or taken by Peace Corps trainees, Volunteers, and staff. The areas of responsibility include review of policy formulations and regulations, legislative drafting, participating in congressional presentations, review of administrative determinations, and related matters.

Office of Medical Programs (MED). This office is responsible for medical care of Volunteers and trainees, medical evaluation and clearance of all Volunteers and trainees, providing consultation and technical advice to the Peace Corps on the planning, training and implementation of health projects, and maintaining liaison with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. The office is responsible for developing medical policy, implementation of all professional medical and dental care, monitoring the effectiveness of Volunteer and trainee health care, and is directly involved in planning and developing all health programs including family planning. It is also responsible for recruiting overseas medical staff, some of whom are Commissioned Officers of the U.S. Public Health Service. Any physician is eligible to become a staff member.

The office is organized as follows:

Regional Medical Office
Psychiatric Program
Health Programs Advisors
Medical Processing Branch

Office of Planning, Program Review, and Research (OPR). This office is responsible to the Director of the Peace Corps for long range planning, review of programs and training plans developed overseas, and research. Involved in this responsibility is the supervision of the Planning - Programming - and Budgeting System (PPBS) review of program requests and training plans, and allocation of Volunteers after the review of program proposals. The office also serves as a staff resource to regional and other offices of the Peace Corps in the areas of education, agriculture, health, community development, vocational education, and teaching English as a second language.

There are three subdivisions to this office:

Division of Language Training
Division of Research
Division of Institutional Relations

The Division of Language Training advises on all matters relating to foreign language training, suggests procedures and policies for the language training of Volunteers and staff, and coordinates the development of necessary language text and related training aids.

The Division of Research conducts systematic studies of Peace Corps operations, from recruiting and selection to training and programming, with emphasis on careful analytical design and scientific method.

The Division of Institutional Relations is responsible for maintaining contact with individuals in colleges, universities,or other institutions who wish to explore areas of mutual interest and possible further involvement with the Peace Corps.

Office of Public Affairs (PA). The primary responsibility of this office is the recruitment of sufficient applicants to meet the diverse and expanding programmed needs of the Agency in numbers, skills,and quality.

Recruitment is dependent upon sustaining the continuing favor of Peace Corps in the public realm. The most vital public is the potential and returned Volunteer and those persons of influence who immediately surround them.

The Office of Public Affairs is organized in three divisions:

Campus Recruiting (including Specialized Recruiting)
Applicant Services
Speakers Bureau

Office of Public Information (PI). The Office of Public Information is responsible for assuring that the American public is informed of the programs, needs,and accomplishments of the Peace Corps. The office provides public relations guidance to Peace Corps officials in the formulation and execution of the Agency's policies and programs.

The Director and Deputy Director of Public Information serve as Peace Corps spokesmen whose duties involve the preparation and dissemination of materials concerning the Peace Corps both in the United States and overseas. Involved in these activities are research and data collection, dissemination of information through necessary communications media, and other activities in support of the public information function.

Office of Selection (SEL). The Director of the Office of Selection is responsible for the development and implementation of all policies and procedures for the selection of Peace Corps Volunteers, from receipt of application to overseas departure. He is also responsible for reviewing all Peace Corps programs to determine the skill, educational background, and other characteristics of Volunteers required for specific projects against the availability of appropriate applicants. In addition, he directs and coordinates the activities of a large staff of professional behavioral scientists in the assessment of trainees for overseas service with the Peace Corps.

Research on the validity of selection procedures and recommendations for improvements in the selection process is also performed by the Office of Selection.

These responsibilities are carried out through the three following divisions:

Division of Applicants
Division of Control and Planning
Division of Programs and Operations

Office of Volunteer Support (OVS). This office serves the administrative and the personal needs of the Volunteer from the time he enters training through his completion of service, and often beyond. Through the operation of each of its eight divisions, the office provides for Volunteer travel, financing, technical information and support,and post-Peace Corps career information and counselling. Special concerns are the revision and development of Agency policies affecting Volunteers and the responsibility for consistent communication and application of Peace Corps policies to all Volunteers. In addition OVS handles emergency leave and early termination of Volunteers, and all extensions, re-enrollments,and other Volunteer status changes; keeps continuing statistics on Volunteers; and publishes a monthly magazine for the exchange of Volunteer opinion.

The Office of Volunteer Support is organized into the following units:

Career Information Service (concerned with returned and returning Volunteers)
Reports and Special Studies
Special Services
Volunteer Administration
Volunteer Finance
Volunteer Liaison
Volunteer Magazine
Volunteer Travel

Support/Advisory Units

The following organizations provide special support and advice to the Director of the Peace Corps to assist him in carrying out his responsibility for the design and conduct of Peace Corps programs:

National Advisory Council (NAC). The Peace Corps Act specifically authorized the establishment of a Peace Corps National Advisory Council to advise the President of the United States with regard to the policies and programs authorized by the Act. The Council is chaired by the Vice President of the United States, is composed of 25 distinguished citizens, normally meets twice a year, and is kept abreast of Agency developments by the Executive Secretariat. The Council normally utilizes ad hoc committees to deal with particular problems and to prepare guidance for the Council, the Director of the Peace Corps, and the President of the United States.

National Voluntary Service Programs (NVSP). Activities under Title III of the Peace Corps Act are carried out by the Director of NVSP. He is responsible for formulating and carrying out programs of technical assistance relating to volunteer programs in other countries. His responsibilities involve assistance to countries which are considering volunteer programs in other developing nations, assisting developing countries or areas to establish domestic volunteer programs, and advising the Director of the Peace Corps on the development and implementation of United States policy regarding participation in the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service, an intergovernmental organization of which the United States Government is a member.

School Partnership Program (SPP). The Director of the School Partnership Program is responsible for the coordination and expansion of partnerships between American schools and communities overseas in a program of self-help school construction. He is therefore responsible for stimulating interest and participation in the program, planning and coordination of school partnership projects, and developing and supervising the operation of the School Partnership Program overseas under which funds raised by United States schools are matched with funds and other contributions raised by host country schools. It has authority to operate in countries both where Peace Corps Volunteers are placed and where no Peace Corps Programs exist.

In the short period of 4 years, 948 schools in 46 States of the Union have become participants in the School Partnership Program. Under this program the Peace Corps makes it possible for a U.S. school to sponsor the building of a school overseas, usually four rooms in size. The American school raises approximately $1,000 - $1,500, the estimated amount necessary for purchase of construction materials. The host country contributes the labor and land.

Thus far, the Partnership Program has contributed to: 262 schools in Latin America where there is a shortage of more than 200,000 classrooms; 182 schools in Africa; 129 schools in the region of North Africa, Near East, and South Asia; and 93 schools in the East Asia/Pacific area.

Staff Training Center (ST). This Center is responsible for the training of overseas staff including direct-hire and contractors' overseas representatives. It insures that each new staff member is adequately prepared before departing for overseas assignment. To accomplish these objectives, the Center performs the functions of designing and operating an up-to-date training program, coordinating the schedule and needs of each new staff member with the Regions, and arranging for necessary language training. It also provides, upon request, special training programs for overseas administrative assistants, staff dependents, Peace Corps Washington staff, and Peace Corps physicians.

Talent Search (TS). Talent Search is a unit located within the Office of the Director of the Peace Corps under the direction of a Special Assistant to the Director. The office is organized to locate, recruit, and initiate interviews with candidates judged to be outstanding prospects for Peace Corps employment, and is responsible for the recruitment, processing, and review of all overseas Peace Corps assignments and senior Peace Corps/Washington appointments.

Operations

The first group of Peace Corps Volunteers entered training in June 1961. The following table shows the projected geographic distribution of Volunteers as of June 30, 1968.

Region	Total Overseas
Africa	2,935
East Asia/Pacific	2,442
Latin America	3,985
North Africa, Near East, South Asia	1,870
TOTAL	11,232

The principal field of activity is education (elementary, secondary, university, English language, adult, physical, vocational, and agricultural). Other important fields include public works, rural and urban community action, health, and agricultural extension. In fiscal year 1967, obligations for the program totalled $107.5 million.

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Creation and Authority

The United States Information Agency (USIA) was established by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953, dated August 1, 1953. It carries on international informational, educational, and cultural activities authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the Smith-Mundt Act), as amended, and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256, the Fulbright-Hays Act). While there are several other statutory and executive authorities that affect its organization and activities, the Agency's principal sources of authority are, in addition to the above-named two Acts, Reorganization Plan No. 8 itself, Executive Order No. 10477, dated August 1, 1953, as amended, and Executive Order No. 11034, dated June 25, 1962. In accord with Congressional intent, Agency materials are produced for overseas use and are neither distributed nor made available to the U.S. public.

Mission

In carrying out the mission assigned by law and Presidential directive, USIA:

Supports the foreign policy of the United States by direct communications with people of other nations.

Builds understanding of the United States, its institutions, culture, and policies among other people; and shares with them information, thought, and experience that can contribute toward achieving mutual goals.

Advises the U.S. Government on public opinion abroad and its implications for the United States.

Specifically this means that USIA:

Serves as official voice of the U.S. Government through the media and through the USIS role as press spokesman for the Ambassador and Country Team abroad.

Informs foreign audiences about the United States, U.S. policies, and issues of mutual concern.

Provides, through the Voice of America, an accurate, objective, and comprehensive service of world news.

> Acts as an advocate for the views and policies of the United States, correcting distortions of our position and falsehoods about our country.
>
> Advises within the Executive Branch on foreign opinion.
>
> Plays a role in the cultural relations of the United States with other nations, both through its own programs and through its responsibility for administering abroad the educational and cultural programs of the Department of State.

United States Information Agency staffs abroad, acting under the supervision of the Chiefs of Mission, are responsible for the conduct of public information, public relations,and cultural activities for agencies of the United States Government except for Commands of the Department of Defense.

Organization and Functions

Under the Director of the Agency and two Deputy Directors are included six Assistant Directors responsible for USIA operations in specific foreign geographic regions; four Assistant Directors responsible for the following media elements: Broadcasting (Voice of America), Motion Pictures and Television, Press and Publications, and Information Centers; four Assistant Directors responsible for Administration, Personnel and Training, Public Information, and Security; a General Counsel; and an Inspector General. Overall policy direction and planning of Washington and field programs is the responsibility of the Deputy Director (Policy and Research).

The Office of Policy and Research (IOP) formulates basic information policies, themes, and program emphases for the Agency. It obtains policy and background information from the Department of State and other sources and prepares policy guidance for operating elements of the Agency. It coordinates media output so that the content will accurately reflect Agency policy and emphasis, and it conducts research to identify audiences which the Agency should reach and to assess the effectiveness of activities conducted by the Agency. Members of the Office maintain liaison with the White House, Departments of State and Defense, and other agencies.

Field Operations: In foreign countries the Agency's offices are known as the United States Information Service (USIS) and operate as an integral part of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission in each country. At the head of each USIS operation is a Country Public Affairs Officer (CPAO), who is a member of the "Country Team" under the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission. The USIS staffs are responsible chiefly for carrying out the USIA programs for their respective countries. USIS staffs administer the State Department's international educational and cultural exchange programs overseas. They also assist foreign publishers to produce books helpful for understanding American objectives and policies. These books are sold at prices which local populations can afford.

The Broadcasting Service (IBS) produces and broadcasts, through the Voice of America, radio programs in English and 36 foreign language services. VOA broadcasts are beamed by 92 transmitters here and abroad, with a total power of 15 million watts; and new and more powerful facilities are under construction.

The Motion Picture and Television Service (IMV) contracts for the production of, or otherwise acquires, motion pictures in appropriate languages for use abroad in commercial theaters or for showing by USIS posts. It produces or acquires television films and tapes for posts to place on local television stations and networks in countries overseas. It furnishes USIS posts with necessary equipment, supplies, technical services,and direction for motion picture and television programs.

An estimated 900 million people annually see USIA films, and USIA television programs have been telecast by over 2,000 TV stations in more than 86 countries.

The Press and Publications Service (IPS) produces a wide variety of editorial materials for placement by USIS posts overseas in local newspapers and periodicals and for use in post publications. It produces and operates the Wireless File to all areas of the world via radioteletype, which transmits daily more than 10,000 words of material consisting of texts of major speeches and statements of general interest by U.S. leaders, plus items of regional interest. The Wireless File also carries important news items to keep both Embassy and USIS officers directly informed of developments that are usually inadequately covered by local news media.

IPS provides posts with general and regional feature service photographs and picture stories, plastic printing plates, "paper show" exhibits, magazines, pamphlets, posters, magazine reprints, and cartoon booklets.

Regional Service Centers in Manila, Beirut, and Mexico City furnish posts with press and photo supplies and equipment and offers them technical advice. These three centers also publish 18 periodicals in 14 languages which are distributed in 107 foreign countries.

Three major magazines currently published by USIA are: *America Illustrated*, in Russian for distribution in the USSR and in Polish for Poland; English and French language editions of *Topic* for Africa; and English and Spanish editions of the scholarly *Problems of Communism*, for worldwide distribution.

The Information Center Service (ICS) furnishes technical direction, materials, and assistance to information centers, libraries, and binational cultural centers. It promotes the distribution of American books in English and local languages, to individuals and institutions of particular local significance. It designs and contracts for the construction of exhibits reflecting American culture and achievement. It supports the English teaching programs of USIS, binational centers, special English teaching institutes,and seminars by providing consultative services and teaching materials. It also assists with the production of English teaching lessons broadcast by radio over VOA and by television.

USIA maintains 226 information centers and reading rooms in 88 countries. These contain 2 million volumes, nearly a quarter of which are in foreign languages. Some 20 million persons visit the information centers and reading rooms each year (and borrow about 5 million books). The information centers operate film and music programs, lecture tours, exhibits, and civic development activities, and sponsor American studies.

Including books in translation, English reprints, and low-priced export editions, USIA has assisted publishers in producing approximately 135 million copies of more than 15,000 editions since 1950. USIA assistance is predicated upon the publisher's agreement to sell the books so published at prices which those whom we wish to reach can afford.

USIA keeps about 150 small exhibits circulating at all times, and many USIS posts prepare their own exhibits locally.

To varying degrees, USIA supports 131 binational centers, of which 111 are in Latin America. Support ranges from assignment of professionally trained Americans to simple provision of materials. Through classes, seminars, cultural programs, and teaching of English (a major source of revenue), the centers help nurture understanding between the people of host countries and the United States.

Special International Exhibitions. By special appropriation, USIA provides funds, supervises and coordinates the design, construction, installation, operation and administration of U.S. exhibits at selected international fairs; labor missions and trade missions in conjunction with such exhibitions or independently; and special exhibits for presentation in the USSR and other locations in East Europe. Major exhibits have been especially effective in reaching audiences in the USSR and countries of Eastern Europe. The "Hand Tools, USA" exhibit, for example, was visited by more than 2 1/2 million Hungarians, Romanians, Poles, Russians, Bulgarians, and Yugoslavs in 1966-67. The exhibit "Industrial Design, USA" in initial showings at Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad was reviewed by over 831,000 persons during the first half of calendar year 1967.

The Agency participates in world's fairs abroad. The most recent example of such participation was the Expo 67 exhibition at Montreal. Similar participation is planned for the 1970 World Exposition at Osaka, Japan.

In fiscal year 1967, USIA appropriations totalled $172,748,000.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense (DOD) was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949 (with major amendments to the Act by Reorganization Plan 6 of 1953 and the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958). The Department of Defense includes the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Defense Staff offices, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the three Military Departments (Army, Navy, Air Force) and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and other Department of Defense agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

Under the Military Assistance Program (MAP) of the Department of Defense, foreign nationals receive training or orientation in the United States for periods varying from a week to a year; foreign nationals also receive training at United States installations overseas. In addition, teams of United States training personnel travel to foreign countries, providing on-the-spot training to instructors and units in the field. The DOD engineering and technical services personnel are also made available to assist in training foreign military personnel overseas in the operation and maintenance of complex weapons systems. These DOD personnel augment as required the training activities of the military training personnel assigned to the Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAGs). The following table shows the extent of the formal school training conducted under the Military Assistance Program during fiscal year 1967.

FY 1967 - Grant Aid & FMS Training

	Western Hemisphere	Near East and South Asia	Far East	Africa	Europe	Total
Foreign Nationals trained in U.S.	1,971	2,420	4,344	617	8,238	17,590
Foreign Nationals trained at U.S. installations overseas	3,628	222	5,854	207	244	10,155
Total	5,599	2,642	10,198	824	8,482	27,485

Language Program

The Defense Language Institute (DLI) was established pursuant to Department of Defense Directive 5160.41, "Defense Language Program," 19 October 1962. The directive assigned single manager responsibility for operation of the Defense Language Program to the Secretary of the Army and his designees. The DLI has responsibility within the Department of Defense for foreign language training for U.S. military personnel and for teaching English as a foreign language for foreign military personnel under the Military Assistance Program. English language training is conducted at the Defense Language Institute English Language School, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, as well as in some 50 allied countries overseas.

Foreign Journalist Program

Civilian activities of the Department of Defense include certain other programs of significance for international education and cultural relations. The Interagency Foreign Journalist Tour Program is an example. Each year the White House, Department of State, Department of Defense and the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) cooperate to bring to the United States groups of foreign nationals, mostly journalists, for 30-day orientation tours. Under this jointly sponsored program the foreign visitors are provided an opportunity to obtain first-hand knowledge of military, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the United States. DOD provides for all travel, State furnishes maintenance allowances and any necessary interpreters, and USIA participates in the selection, planning, and implementation of each tour. Each agency, with the exception of the White House, provides an escort for each group. During fiscal year 1967, four tours were conducted involving approximately 80 journalists from about 55 countries.

Ryukyuan Programs

The United States Army, as executive agency for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands, provides through the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) many opportunities for qualified Ryukyuans to participate in educational and technical training programs in the United States, Republic of China, Philippines, Korea, and Japan.

Since its inauguration in 1949, over 900 deserving Ryukyuans have gone to the United States for advanced study in American universities and colleges. Many of these participants are presently holding important positions in educational, technical, and professional fields in the Ryukyu Islands and have contributed greatly to the over-all development of the islands.

Under this program, students are provided with round-trip transportation to their universities and with all necessary tuition fees and maintenance allowances while in the United States. The Institute of International Education, New York, administers the program in the Continental United States for the Department of the Army. The program at the University of Hawaii is coordinated by Headquarters, United States Army, Pacific.

In fiscal year 1968, 40 graduates and 20 undergraduates were granted scholarships to study in American colleges and universities in the Continental United States, while 55 were selected for study at the University of Hawaii. Commencing in fiscal year 1966, four doctoral candidates have been included each year. Priority is given to those candidates currently teaching at the university level. Those selected are allowed up to three years of study in order to obtain their doctorates.

Farm Youth. During fiscal year 1968, 30 young men were sent to selected farms in Hawaii where they were given an opportunity to work with modern farm implements and to learn new concepts of crop production. Upon their return to the Ryukyus, the trainees will apply these skills to improve Ryukyuan agriculture. This program is administered through the cooperation of the host farmers, U.S. Army, Pacific, State of Hawaii, and the United Okinawan Federation in Hawaii.

East-West Center (Institute of Technical Interchange). A total of 50 Ryukyuans participated in the East-West Center program in fiscal year 1968. The East-West Center, a project of the U.S. Government in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, coordinates all training arrangements and furnishes housing and per diem. USCAR provides transportation and, in certain cases, shares per diem costs.

Technical Training in the United States. Specialized and technical training in both governmental and private agencies in the United States is made available to selected Ryukyuans under this program, which is administered in the Continental United States by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and in Hawaii through the Assistance of U.S. Army, Pacific. Funds for the program are provided by the Department of the Army for both full-support and minimum-support training. Full-support trainees receive all necessary training expenses while in the United States. Minimum-support trainees are provided with round-trip transportation to Travis Air Force Base, California, via military aircraft with all other expenses being assumed by the sponsors.

During this reporting period, 12 full-support and 6 minimum-support trainees participated in this program for periods ranging from 1 to 17 months. Areas of study included: laboratory procedures, radio and television, medicine, electric power, architectural engineering, water works accounting, and meat packing.

On-the-Job Training:

Apprentice Training. This program provides an opportunity for Ryukyuan young men, mostly technical high school graduates, to learn basic trade skills under the supervision of Ryukyuan and American craftsmen. The apprentices undergo systematic on-the-job training in U.S. Army facilities under a program approved by the Department of Labor. Ninety-five apprentices were enrolled in this program in fiscal year 1968.

Engineering Training. This program offers an opportunity for graduate engineers and architects to gain practical experience through on-the-job training at the U.S. Army District Engineer's Office, Okinawa. The program extends over a period of three years, during which time the trainees gain valuable experience in a wide variety of work assignments. A total of 26 students participated in this program during fiscal year 1968.

University Work-Study Program. This program provides an opportunity for university students to receive on-the-job training in work related to their studies at U.S. Army facilities for a period of six weeks during their summer vacation. Participants in this program in fiscal year 1968 totaled 90.

Third Country Training. This program provides for on-the-job and theoretical training in countries other than the United States. The majority of the trainees are sent to Taiwan, while a few trainees are sent to the Philippines. The Government of the Republic of China provides all training expenses with the exception of transportation, which is furnished by USCAR. Training arrangements in Taiwan are coordinated through the Agency for International Development. A total of 152 Ryukyuans went to Taiwan, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines during fiscal year 1968.

National Leader Program. Under this program, Ryukyuan leaders in the professional, governmental, and business fields are given the opportunity to visit the United States to observe firsthand the American economic, political, and social scene. These visits also serve as a valuable medium for the interchange of ideas. During this reporting period, eight missions consisting of 37 participants were dispatched to the United States for a period of approximately 30 days.

The fiscal year 1967 cost of the Ryukyuan Programs amounted to $985,000 and involved 798 persons; the fiscal year 1968 cost amounted to $1,302,000 and involved 862 persons.

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The Department of the Navy conducts an officer exchange program with several foreign countries. Since the end of World War II, this program has expanded until it now involves 83 officers from 11 countries assigned to activities in the United States and 61 U.S. Navy/Marine Corps officers assigned in 11 countries.

Scientific Research Activities

Grants to and contracts with foreign nationals and institutions for scientific research activities are another example of DOD programs of cultural relations significance. Each Military Department actively participates in the support of research and related scientific activities in other countries, particularly in Europe and Canada and, to a lesser degree, in Latin America, the Near East, and the Far East.

The administration of the research support activities in Europe is facilitated through the European research office of each Department: Army in Frankfurt am Main; Navy in London; and Air Force in Brussels. In fiscal year 1967, the U.S. Army R & D Group - Europe administered 129 contracts, as follows:

Austria	9	Israel	16
Belgium	1	Italy	18
Denmark	3	Netherlands	3
France	3	Norway	3
Germany	20	Sweden	6
Greece	1	Switzerland	4
Ireland	2	United Kingdom	40

In fiscal year 1967, the U.S. Navy administered 38 contracts, 31 in fourteen European and 7 in non-European countries, as follows: Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, and Israel.

In fiscal year 1967, the U.S. Air Force administered 340 contracts and grants through its European office: 293 in fifteen European countries and 47 in eight non-European countries (Egypt 1, Ghana 1, India 5, Israel 35, Kenya 1, Lebanon 2, Lesotho 1, and Uganda 1).

In May 1962, the Defense Research Office - Latin America was established in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with an Army and an Air Force element. In fiscal year 1967, the Army element administered 27 grants in seven Latin American countries (Argentina 3, Brazil 9, Chile 1, Colombia 2, Peru 8, Venezuela 1, Uruguay 3). The U.S. Navy negotiated grants in three Latin American countries in 1967, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. During the same period, the U.S. Air Force administered 37 active grants for research in seven different South American countries (Argentina 5, Bolivia 3, Brazil 6, Chile 10, Ecuador 1, Peru 8, and Uruguay 4).

In fiscal year 1967, the Army Research Office administered 54 contracts and grants in the Far East, broken down as follows: Japan 40, Korea 2, Taiwan 2, Philippines 1, Thailand 5, Okinawa 1, Malaya 1, Sarawak 1, and Sabah 1.

The Army Medical Service has awarded a small number of research grants to Thailand. In 1965, the U.S. Air Force was granted permission to foster better scientific relations with Japanese scientists through interchange of scientists and scientific information, and through joint support of Japanese conducted research projects. The U.S. Army has also arranged for foreign scientists to come to the United States and to conduct research projects at government and contractor research facilities.

The support of research in the Commonwealth countries of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand differs from that in other areas in that much of this research is a joint effort between the United States and these countries. There is an exchange of research information and collaboration research in two main programs involving Commonwealth countries -- The ABC (Australia, Britain, Canada) Armies Standardization Program and The Technical Cooperative Programs, the latter closely allied to research. The U.S. Air Force supports research with universities and research institutes in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In 1967, the Air Force administered 16 active contracts and grants in Canada, 7 in Australia, and 3 in New Zealand.

The DOD scientists, both military and civilian, take an active part in international scientific organizations of various types. The three Military Departments cooperate with the National Science Foundation in shaping the national Antarctic program and participate in international Antarctic projects involving several foreign nations as well as other agencies of the U.S. Government. The DOD research effort in the Arctic also is international in nature. The Army and Air Force projects on Greenland are coordinated with local and Danish authorities and, where appropriate, coordinated scientifically with Canadian, French, and Scandinavian scientists. The DOD scientists also attend international conferences and symposia in the United States and abroad, sponsored by international scientific organizations.

Other international scientific undertakings in which the Defense Department is involved are in the fields of biological and medical sciences. U.S. military medical research units are located in eight foreign countries. Also, the Army and Navy participate in short-term biomedical investigation by means of research teams sent to various other countries as the need may arise. The Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense is active in investigations of nutrition problems, by invitation of foreign governments. In addition, foreign governments sometimes invite the assignment to their medical research laboratories of U.S. military medical research scientists.

The Army overseas medical research programs are accomplished in permanent laboratories in six countries (Panama, Germany, Malaysia, Japan, Thailand, and Viet-Nam), as well as by temporary duty research teams. The laboratory in Thailand consisting of approximately 100 U.S. and 200 local personnel is the largest team. The laboratory in Viet-Nam approximates 85 U.S. personnel, but the team can be doubled in a week if requirements dictate the need. Ad Hoc Teams are fielded to areas throughout the world. The Navy overseas biomedical research programs are carried out mainly at the Navy Medical Research Units in Taiwan and in Egypt. The Cairo unit, which was established in 1948, maintains a training program for physicians and has cooperated in efforts to obtain postgraduate education for Egyptian physicians. It also has conducted projects of particular interest to the Egyptian Government. In addition, it has cooperated with international organizations in efforts to promote improved health in Egypt and in adjacent areas. The Air Force has Epidemiological Flights in Turkey and in the Philippines. Also, the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine, which was founded in 1918, has in the past 6 years provided training in aerospace medical practice and research for approximately 700 medical officers from the air forces of many foreign nations. Observer Training is provided to foreign medical personnel in selected Air Force medical and research facilities in coordination with the U.S. Department of State under the provisions of the Military Assistance Program. Foreign physicians receive medical training as interns and residents at some U.S. Air Force hospitals overseas. In addition, representation and participation in a number of international scientific and research organizations are provided by the Air Force Medical Service.

The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) also supports research projects abroad. Research contracts have been negotiated in 26 foreign countries. ARPA also participates with the Governments of the Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand in the joint operation of Military Research and Development Centers in those countries. Research and development field offices are also established in the Middle East and Latin America.

The International Cooperative Research and Development program promotes many activities within the nations of the Western Alliance that affect international education and culture. This program may be generally categorized into three groups: (1) Bilateral Research and Development Projects; (2) Bilateral Information Exchange; and (3) Multilateral Information Exchange.

In the first area, Bilateral Research and Development Projects, U.S. Government and industry work with the government and industry of an allied nation to develop equipment for which a mutual requirement exists. At present 10 projects are in progress with 4 countries of Western Europe.

In the second area, Bilateral Information Exchange, the U.S. exchanges scientific and technical data with allied nations on research projects of common interest. Under these programs, U.S. personnel are presently working with their counterparts in 16 countries on 380 different research projects.

The final area of multilateral information exchange is exercised through international organizations such as the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD), the NATO Air Force Armaments Group (NAFAG), the SHAPE Technical Center (STC), The Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP), and the von Karman Institute (VKI). The United States furnishes both financial and personnel support to these organizations. Among the United States and her allies, these bodies provide for information exchange (AGARD), a forum to explore common problems (NAFAG), a source for operational analysis (STC), and a school for graduate aerodynamicists (VKI). They also support the exchange of scientists, engineers, and lecturers from a broad range of technical disciplines.

As a consequence of the international balance of payments problem, the Department of Defense has established funding ceilings and stringent criteria for support of basic and applied research in the so-called hard currency countries of Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. These actions have resulted in significant reductions in level of overseas research efforts in Europe.

United States Military Academy

There are three separate items of legislation which permit foreign nationals to attend the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy (USMA): (1) Under the provisions of Title 10, USC, one person per class, or a total of four, from the Republic of the Philippines may receive instruction at the Academy. (2) Under the provisions of Title 10, USC, not more than 20 persons at any one time from Canada and the American Republics may receive instruction at the Academy. (3) Public Law 89-802 permits a total of four persons from friendly countries in the Pacific Ocean area to receive instruction at the Academy. The law further specifices that no person may be admitted unless his country at the time of his attendance is assisting the United States in Viet-Nam by the provision of manpower or bases.

Annually several USMA cadets participate in an exchange program with cadets from foreign military academies for the purpose of developing closer ties between the USMA and other military academies and carrying forward the U. S. International Youth Program. At the present time, USMA is exchanging visits with Mexico, Austria, Germany, England, and 14 Latin American countries. These visits are scheduled from 1 to 2 weeks in length.

United States Naval Academy

The first foregn midshipman was graduated from the United States Naval Academy ln 1863. The current foregn population of the U.S. Naval Academy numbers 20: Costa Rica 3, Peru 3, Nicaragua 1, Chile 2, Venezuela 2, Uruguay 1, Philippines 4, Canal Zone 2, Korea 1, Malaysia 1.

A midshipmen foreign exchange program was started in the spring of 1961 for the purpose of increasing the understanding among future officers of the navies involved during summer At-Sea Training. U.S. midshipmen exchanged received 6 to 8 weeks of at-sea training in ships of the foreign navies. Foreign midshipmen receive similar training on U.S. ships. In 1967 U.S. invitations went to 23 countries, 19 of which accepted. These were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, and Peru.

United States Air Force Academy

Since 1966 the United States Air Force Academy has been educating students from other countries under authorization of several laws. For example, under the American Republics quota for service academies, there has been representation at the Air Force Academy from Bolivia, Peru, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Chile, Jamaica, Panama, and Uruguay. There has been representation by at least one member from the Republic of the Philippines, except for the Class of 1969. The Friendly Nations Law (PL 89-802) authorized extending invitations to some of our Pacific neighbors; for example, in the Class of 1971 students from China and New Zealand were admitted, and in June 1968 South Korea sent a student. Special legislation in 1966 authorized the admission of a Thai student.

Reciprocity policies have been developed by several foreign governments, and these have resulted in return protocol visits by U. S. Air Force Academy cadets. In 1968, U. S. Air Force Academy cadets visited foreign academies in Korea, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Argentina. The educational and cultural benefits derived from these reciprocal visits are invaluable. They help to establish rapport, good will, and understanding among all cadets involved.

By July 1968, of the 22 foreign students attending the Air Force Academy, 5 have graduated, 3 have been discharged, and 14 are still in training.

Graduates from the Air Force Academy included 3 from the Philippines, 1 from Thailand, and 1 from an American Republic.

Other U.S. Navy Programs in Fiscal Year 1967

Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) Civil Action Program in 1st Corps Tactical Zone (ICTZ), Republic of Viet-Nam. The Third Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) educational assistance program in Viet-Nam contributed to improvement of primary education, vocational training, and English language training. For primary education, an allocation of 1,755,000 piasters was made for the second semester of the 1967-68 school year; more than 1,000 students had been supported during the first semester of the 1967-68 school year. There were 112 schoolrooms built in the first 11 months of 1967. The U.S. Marine Corps Reserve/CARE fund which acquired in excess of $500,000 since its inception used approximately 40 percent for educational assistance. In 1967, more than 3,500 Vietnamese participated in some form of vocational training sponsored by III MAF and its supporting units. For the last half of 1967 an average of 212 persons per month received medical aid training. In addition, Marines have conducted over 4,000 English language classes in Viet-Nam. In the last half of 1967 an average of 223 classes per month were conducted with an average monthly attendance of over 3,500 students.

Project Handclasp was developed from President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program. In 1959 Project Handclasp became an official Navy program for providing free overseas transportation of materials contributed by private organizations and individuals or commercial firms, to promote mutual understanding between Americans and citizens of foreign lands. Materials are transported in Navy combatant ships to overseas ports of call throughout the world.

Approximately 3,000 tons of materials are transported and distributed overseas each year through Project Handclasp. Typical of these shipments are 3,500 lbs. of school books to Ethiopia; 8,000 lbs. of library books to Beirut, Lebanon; 7,000 lbs. of school books and supplies to Malta; 3,750 lbs. of texts and library books to Genoa, Italy; 900 lbs. of school books and supplies to Yap Islands. Project Handclasp provides assistance for all levels of education throughout the world, including:

South Viet-Nam
Philippines
Taiwan
Korea
Japan
Hong Kong
Pago-Pago
Saipan
Indonesia
Caroline Islands
Azores
Mexico
Guatemala
Chile
Ecuador
Peru
Scotland
Spain
Yap Islands
Kenya
India
Turkey
Panama
Nicaragua
St. Croix
Morocco
Barbados
Brazil
Lebanon
Venezuela
Ethiopia
Greece
Italy

International Educational Activities of Navy Construction Batallion (SEABEE) Teams. SEABEE Teams provide an independent operating unit on engineering missions to emerging nations or those which have been victims of a natural disaster and need emergency aid. They furnish technical assistance and supervision on engineering problems; assist in the construction of both civic action and socio-economic projects; and teach construction and mechanical trades, including operation and maintenance of equipment, to host country personnel. During fiscal year 1967 the teams were employed in foreign countries on civic action programs sponsored by the Agency for International Development. The total number of indigenous personnel trained by SEABEE Teams is not available. The types of trainees are predominantly in the civil works and light industry fields.

Navy Overseasmanship/Area Orientation Training, Bureau of Naval Personnel. In a program carrying out the broad objectives of the "People-to-People Program" in realistic terms, Overseasmanship Training presents world-wide and area cultural briefings. They include language arts, non-verbal communication (hand signs and attitudes), transportation, eating and drinking customs, greeting customs, religious, local currency, health guidelines, etc. To date approximately 300,000 men, including officers, have received Navy Overseasmanship/Area Orientation Training. In addition, some 4,000 dependents and 1,000 foreign nationals have been reached.

Department of the Navy Military Assistance Training Program. This program encompasses the entire spectrum of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps courses from elementary schools through advanced education at the postgraduate level, in which approximately 5,000 foreign Navy and Marine Corps personnel participated in 1967. Specialized English language courses, training, and orientation are provided for senior officers, junior officers, and enlisted personnel. In addition, the U.S. Navy sends some 600 prospective technical trainees a year to Defense Language Institute English Language School at Lackland Air Force Base to further improve their English comprehension before undertaking technical training.

The Navy Correspondence Course Program. Under the basic statutory authority of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of October 1949, foreign military personnel may enroll in Naval Correspondence Courses administered by the Naval Correspondence Course Center, Scotia, New York, under the cognizance of the Chief of Naval Personnel. In addition, foreign civilians employed by the U.S. Armed Forces may also enroll in correspondence courses administered by the Correspondence Course Center. The Program consists of approximately 285 courses covering a wide range of Naval technical subjects ranging from sonar, electronics, and shipfitter to oceanography through the fields of personnel administration, management, and international law. The levels of education range from post-high school to college graduate courses. All nations of the free world containing U.S. military missions or having security or assistance agreements with the United States are affected by this program. Approximately 600-700 foreign nationals per year are enrolled; they consist of military personnel of all ranks and grades, enlisted and officer, and foreign civilians employed by the U.S. Armed Forces.

Professional On-site Assistance on Education and Training Matters to Overseas Navies (supported in part by MAP funds), Bureau of Naval Personnel. To assist in improving the training and readiness of the navies of the Military Assistance Program countries, professional assistance has been provided by the Bureau of Naval Personnel on education and training matters including school administration and management, training standards and instructional evaluation, curriculum, instructional materials, instructor training, English language training, and improvement of science laboratories. This assistance has been of maximum benefit with a minimum of expenditure of funds.

Inter-American Naval Operations, "UNITAS VIII," 1967. UNITAS is a combined nine-nation operation that includes the eight major maritime navies of South America. The theme is teamwork and flexibility to provide a capability of friendly hemispheric forces to join in times of crisis for the mutual protection of all our commercial sea lanes. The operations are continuous and involve every facet of each navy's capabilities Exercises are conducted in English. They foster the spirit of the Alliance for Progress and the hopes of the Punta del Este Conference.

The spirit of cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding is further enhanced by the efforts ashore of the UNITAS/U.S. Navy Show Band. By its very apolitical nature this band once again this year received acclaim in each country where it performed. The 90 minute show consists of music that is tailored to various audiences; a sophisticated show when warranted or music and skits that have "instant mass appeal." The band's repertoire includes hit-songs in Spanish and Portuguese, skits, comic numbers, and local favorites. Performances were given in public squares, plazas, elementary schools, universities, theaters, stadiums, embassies, and at least one bull ring. Audiences ranged from a few hundred orphans to stadium crowds of more than 20,000.

Navy Medical Training in and for Foreign Countries, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. This program is part of the continuing effort of Navy medical personnel to serve in their profession throughout the world. It provides training for physicians, nurses, bacteriologists, parasitologists, and medical technicians in postgraduate medical education. For example, it includes techniques and investigation for control of disease in foreign countries, indoctrination of foreign medical personnel in the operation and maintenance of jet injector apparatus, training in the sanitary aspects of food handling, and research in aviation and submarine medicine.

Department of Defense Dependents Schools

The largest single group of American dependent school children abroad consists of the sons and daughters of American military personnel -- estimated to total 166,900 in fiscal year 1968. The vast majority of these elementary and secondary school children attend 303 schools operated by the Department of Defense. These schools, which employ 432 administrators and 6,540 teachers from the United States as well as 313 foreign national teachers, are operated at a cost of $88.5 million (fiscal year 1968) and constitute what has been described as one of the largest single school systems in the world. This dependents school system had its beginnings in Europe at the close of the second World War and grew rapidly during the next few years as schools were opened by the various services wherever large numbers of American troops were stationed throughout the world. Although these schools are established and operated for the education of military personnel, dependents of other U.S. Government personnel and of private sector citizens are enrolled in some of them on a space available and tuition basis.

Overseas Entertainment Programs

The Armed Forces Professional Entertainment Program is administered by the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, for the purpose of providing regularly scheduled live entertainment of professional quality to armed forces personnel overseas. Support for the program is derived from appropriated funds contributed by all the military services and is furnished to units which offer their services gratuitously (college drama and music groups) as well as to professional units furnished through United Service Organizations, Incorporated (USO). Although international in scope this program is provided exclusively for Americans serving overseas.

Army bands under the authority of the Commanding General of the area concerned perform for public affairs and people-to-people programs and in various festivals and ceremonies where American participation is appropriate to the occasion, such as the NATO Taptoe in Belgium.

The U.S. Air Force Band and the Singing Sergeants from Washington, D.C., presented more than 26 concerts, 3 telecasts, and 17 radio broadcasts in 13 Latin American countries during March and April 1968. The live audience total was 174,000. Other Air Force bands stationed abroad perform often throughout the year for foreign audiences.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) was created by Reorganization Plan 1 of 1953 for the purpose of improving the administration of those agencies of the Government with major responsibilities for promoting the general welfare in the fields of health education and social and economic opportunity. The Reorganization Plan abolished the Federal Security Agency, established in 1939, and transferred all of its components to the new Department.

The operating agencies of the Department include the following: The Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education, Social and Rehabilitation Service, and Social Security Administration. The operating agencies have long been active participants in international programs related to their special areas of competence--conducted both by this Government and by various international organizations. In addition, the agencies have been concerned with developing and expanding our national capabilities for such participation. In fiscal year 1967 the Department's international programs, costing nearly $100 million, were carried out by about 800 staff members. Literally thousands of other Department staff members have some contact occasionally with international programs.

In the Office of the Secretary, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs is the principal staff adviser on international affairs, and is responsible for providing advice and assistance to the Secretary and the substantive Assistant Secretaries in the development and implementation of HEW international policies and programs. The Office of International Affairs, which is responsible for this function, is presently located in the Office of the Assistant Secretary (Education).

The Office of International Affairs provides leadership in developing projects and programs in foreign affairs directly related to the fields of health, education, and welfare. This includes the responsibility for preparation or coordination of U.S. policy positions to be taken at international organization meetings. The Office is responsible for providing appropriate high level liaison with other departments and agencies and with non-governmental organizations and high level departmental representation with the various international organizations. The Office represents the Department on a number of interagency committees concerned with foreign policy and international programs. The Deputy Assistant Secretary is also responsible for coordinating the Department's international activities, including furnishing policy guidelines for excess foreign currency programs; approving the Department's representation at international organization meetings; collaborating with the Office of the Comptroller in review and approval of annual plans for international travel of members of staff offices and operating agencies; and serving as Chairman of the Department's Exchange Visitor Waiver Review Board.

The Exchange Visitor Waiver Review Board, whose staff is also located in the Office of International Affairs, is responsible for making thorough and equitable evaluations of requests for waivers of the two-year foreign residence requirement applicable to exchange visitors. The Board is charged with applying a stringent and restrictive policy with respect to requesting waivers in order to protect the integrity and success of the exchange program.

The Office of International Affairs provided the Secretariat for the International Conference on the World Crisis in Education which was held in Williamsburg, Virginia, October 5-9, 1967. One hundred forty-six distinguished participants from 50 countries met to discuss a wide range of topics in an attempt to define the crises and outline an action program to meet them. President Johnson addressed the Conference on the final evening. The Conference was a combined effort of private and Government resources, and was co-hosted by President James A. Perkins of Cornell University and former HEW Secretary John W. Gardner.

The Office of International Affairs arranges and coordinates visits to the Department by foreign visitors who are interested in U.S. programs in education, health, and social and economic opportunity. The Office works with the Office of Protocol and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, and various non-profit agencies in arranging programs for foreign visitors.

The Office of International Affairs, which is represented on the interdepartmental committee concerned with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, is responsible for stimulating and coordinating the HEW program of observance activities for Human Rights Year 1968. The Assistant Secretary for Education is the HEW representative on the Presidential Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year.

U.S. Office of Education

The Office of Education (OE) was created in 1867 to collect statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education, to diffuse information to assist the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise to promote the cause of education. Subsequently it was made responsible for Federal grants-in-aid to education, cooperative research, and special programs and studies.

The Office is the principal agency of the Federal Government responsible for formulating educational policy and coordinating educational activities at the national level. It is also concerned with the improvement of library services in the Nation under the Library Services Act. In carrying out its programs it cooperates with other Government agencies, the States and Territories, professional groups and institutions, citizens groups and individuals, and international agencies.

Institute of International Studies

The Office of Education exercises leadership in international education in the United States through the Institute of International Studies. The Institute assists and stimulates educational institutions and professional associations to improve and expand programs which will help meet the need for educational specialists and administrators so prepared that they may play a significant role in international educational programs. The Institute also encourages the development in schools, State departments of education, and institutions of higher education of programs to prepare all citizens for living and working in an increasingly interdependent world. By uniting in one organizational framework the principal international activities of the Office, the Institute provides a strong base for our commitments in the international education field.

Services to International Organizations

The Office is responsible for developing reports and providing information on education in the United States to international organizations, international meetings, ministries of education , and academic institutions and individual educators and scholars in other countries. The Office, through its close cooperative relationship with the education community, brings the professional judgment of American educational leaders to bear upon the formulation of U.S. education policy as it relates to the international scene.

Informational and consultative services are provided to about 40 international organizations (e.g. the United Nations, UNESCO, the ILO, UNICEF, the OAS, the OECD). With respect to UNESCO, for example, the Office evaluates its education programs and projects and suggests activities for inclusion in the organization's biennial program. It prepares background material on education matters for the use of delegates in connection with sessions of the UNESCO Executive Board and with the General Conference, as well as with other international meetings convened or supported by UNESCO.

The Office participates in the annual meetings of the two governing bodies of the International Bureau of Education, the Council and the Executive Committee. The Office is also represented at the annual International Conference on Public Education (ICPE) sponsored by the Bureau and UNESCO. In preparation for the Conference, the Office has traditionally prepared the annual progress report on education in the United States which is published in English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Official replies in English and French are developed in response to questionnaires on two special topics chosen for discussion at the ICPE.

The Office through the Institute of International Studies recruits U.S. personnel for assignment to UNESCO's field staff in education. It also provides names of specialists in various branches of education for research, consultative, and advisory services to international organizations, names persons for membership in international advisory and expert bodies, and recommends persons for service on delegations to international meetings dealing with education. In this part of its work the Office of Education works with the Bureaus of Educational and Cultural Affairs and International Organization Affairs of the Department of State, AID, USIA, Labor, Agriculture, National Science Foundation, and a large number of non-governmental associations in the education field.

Comparative Education and Related Services

To help meet the needs of the academic community, the Government, and the general public for more knowledge about educational systems in other countries, the Office of Education maintains a staff of specialists in foreign education. It is their responsibility to keep abreast of educational developments in their geographic areas of specialization, to respond to requests for information, and to provide professional advisory services. The Office's comparative education functions include the responsibility for providing proper interpretation of foreign academic credentials as required by universities, colleges, State departments of education, Civil Service Commissions, and various licensing and certification boards.

The Office has traditionally published studies and surveys of education in foreign countries which range from brief documentary reports to detailed analyses based on first-hand observations in the country or countries concerned. Such publications may deal either with the overall organization and nature of a country's educational system or with some aspect of education, in the context of the current social, economic, political, and cultural situation. University admissions officers and registrars, school administrators, foreign student advisers, comparative education specialists, and Government officials concerned with international educational exchange and development programs constitute the main audiences served. In this aspect of its work, the Office of Education cooperates with institutions of higher education, the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, various area studies centers and non-governmental associations of area specialists, and the Department of State through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, its Bureau of Public Affairs, and its desk officers.

Research on Foreign Education

Under the Comparative Education program the Office of Education supports research and related activities concerning foreign education, primarily under the Foreign Currency Program (Public Law 83-480) and the Cooperative Research Act (as amended by Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965). In countries eligible for foreign currency support, financial agreements are usually made through research organizations and institutions in the countries themselves. When research is to be carried out through American institutions, support may be provided under the Cooperative Research Act or, in some instances, under other authorizations for research and related activities.

To develop significant new knowledge about educational processes and systems, the Office of Education supports educational research undertaken by institutions in those countries where excess foreign currencies under P.L. 480 are available. This program's major objective is to develop studies which help solve educational problems in the participating countries and, at the same time, contribute knowledge useful for meeting similar problems in the United States.

Research projects are underway in India and Israel and may be developed in certain other countries eligible for participation in the program. A related education bibliography and translation program is currently operating in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and Tunisia.

In administering the program and dealing with foreign coordinating groups, universities, and other research centers, OE staff members work in cooperation with the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and with Cultural Affairs Officers and AID Education Officers in the U.S. embassies located in the countries concerned.

Cooperative Research on Education Abroad

Some of the funds available under the Cooperative Research Act, as amended, are used for studies of educational programs and practices in foreign countries, particularly of developments which have implications for education in the United States. These projects may seek to advance knowledge about the learning process, to solve theoretical problems, or to investigate factors related to educational change or innovation abroad. From such research, foreign educational activities can be assessed for their significance and applicability for education in the United States.

Services Relating to Instructional Materials

The Educational Materials Center in the Bureau of Research maintains a collection of educational materials - some 15,000 items including textbooks, supplementary reading materials, curriculum, professional literature, and related teaching aids - published in the United States. These resource materials are used by U.S. and foreign educators as well as by specialists in the Office of Education and in other Government agencies. Approximately 5,000 visits to the Center are recorded each year.

The Office carries on this activity in cooperation primarily with the Department of State, AID, the American Educational Publishers Institute, Children's Book Council, the National Education Association, the Library of Congress, and the American Library Association.

Institutes for Advanced Study

The National Defense Education Act (NDEA) of 1958, as amended, authorizes under Title XI institutes for advanced study in 13 areas of specialization to meet the needs of participants for more extensive knowledge of subject matter and for increased competency in the use of new materials. The institute program is administered in the Bureau of Educational Personnel Development.

The Modern Foreign Language Institutes for advanced study are authorized by provisions of the National Defense Education Act. Designed to improve the quality of instruction in modern foreign languages in the elementary and secondary schools, they are conducted on a contract basis between the U.S. Office of Education and accredited American institutions of higher education. The latter conduct the institutes, while the Government pays all the operating costs. Every teacher-participant is eligible to receive a stipend of $75 per week plus an allowance of $15 per week for each dependent while in attendance.

Between 1959 and 1967 over 20,000 modern foreign language teachers received intensive instruction in 572 institutes at a total cost of about $44,000,000. Institutes have been conducted in every State of the Union, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. They have been conducted for teachers of nine languages taught in elementary and secondary public and private schools. Eighty-two institutes have been held abroad in thirteen countries.

The institute program has concentrated on improving the participants' language competence, knowledge of the foreign culture, and skill in teaching the foreign language. Although originally conceived as "remedial training," the institutes are now thought of as "continuing education" needed by all teachers to maintain and increase their skills. Increased flexibility and variety characterize today's institute programs as they attempt to meet the needs of schools more directly.

In 1964 an amendment to the NDEA provided for institutes in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), a separate but related unit in the already established modern foreign language institute program. There have been 23 such institutes to date (1966-1967) attended by 953 elementary and secondary school teachers and supervisors of ESOL, at an approximate cost of $1,537,000. The content of these programs is generally similar to that of the modern language institutes. However, programs are sometimes designed for teachers working with children having specific language backgrounds, such as Spanish or American Indian.

Institutes in International Affairs are authorized by the International Education Act of 1966, which amended Title XI of the NDEA to "enable the Commissioner to arrange through contracts with institutions of higher education for the establishment and operation of short term or regular session institutes for teachers in secondary schools in order to give them a broader understanding of international affairs."

For institute purposes, "international affairs" has been defined as the relationships among the nations, societies, and cultures in the contemporary world, the study of which requires understanding of similarities and differences, evolution through time, and current problems. The chief purpose of these programs will be to encourage, improve, and extend the study and teaching of international affairs in the secondary schools. Normally the programs will take a multi-disciplinary approach in the study of international affairs. Generally five types of programs are envisaged under institutes in international affairs: 1) international relations; 2) foreign area study; 3) foreign policy; 4) developing nations; 5) comparative studies. Eight institutes in international affairs are being conducted during the summer of 1968 involving 307 teachers at a total cost of $427,000. Two of these institutes are being held overseas, one in Taiwan and the other in Guatemala.

International Educational Exchange and Training

The Office conducts three major programs under agreements with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State and the Agency for International Development: the Teacher Exchange Program, the International Teacher Development Program, and the Technical Assistance Training Program in Education. In addition, supported with funds made available under P.L. 480, OE provides opportunities for teachers, supervisors, and school administrators. The Office also provides nonscheduled advisory services to hundreds of individuals and institutions in this country and elsewhere. In addition, it provides extensive services for visitors who are not recipients of grants administered by the Office. The total number of participants in all categories in 1967 was 2,694.

The Teacher Exchange Program, administered for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, included 469 awards in 1967. Interchanges of teaching positions were arranged for 122 pairs of teachers involving ten countries; 49 American teachers were placed on a one-way basis in 19 countries; 45 foreign teachers from 14 countries were placed in U.S. schools; 28 American and 24 foreign teachers received renewals of their grants for a second year. In addition, 79 American foreign language teachers attended summer seminars in Germany, Italy, and Spain.

The International Teacher Development Program, also administered for the Department of State, brought 519 educators from 59 countries and dependencies for training and school visitation. Programs were arranged in the teaching of English as a second language, American civilization, secondary education, school administration, science education, and elementary education. Teachers and administrators numbering 238 from 49 countries participated in the regular six-month program under which the facilities of ten college-level centers were used. In addition, 811 educators were involved in 16 short-term projects, the seminar portion of which was conducted at 13 training centers, while 93 elementary, secondary, and vocational teachers and administrators participated in three workshops conducted in Spanish at the University of Puerto Rico.

Under the Technical Assistance Training Program, the number of AID participants supervised during the 1967 program came to 618. Forty-two countries were represented by these participants, with the largest number coming from Africa and Latin America. The resources of 150 educational centers throughout the United States were used to carry out the training objectives. Of the 618 participants, approximately 365 were candidates for degrees, the majority on the graduate level.

Secondary and Non-Grant Visitor Programs. Secondary visitors are recipients of United States Government grants administered by agencies other than the U.S. Office of Education, but who are referred to the Office to pursue their interests in education. Non-grant visitors do not hold United States Government grants. They may be sponsored by their own government, private foundations, or educational institutions, or may be traveling entirely at their own expense. The Office provides services for these visitors, ranging from single appointments to complete itineraries, including travel and hotel reservations and appointments with local sponsors in many communities. In 1967, the number of secondary and non-grant visitors was approximately 1,000.

Programs Funded With Special Foreign Currencies. Grants for seminars abroad are directed toward strengthening the competence of American elementary and secondary teachers and supervisors in foreign area studies, and deepening their understanding of peoples and cultures sometimes neglected in American education. In 1967, funds in Indian rupees enabled 25 curriculum directors and social science supervisors from 20 states to attend a two-month seminar in New Delhi, India. Another 38 elementary and secondary school administrators and 20 secondary school teachers of history attended seminars in India. These projects are carried out under P.L. 83-480.

Ryukyuan Technical and Vocational Training Program. The Office of Education administers an annual program for participants from the Ryukyuan Islands who come to the United States under the sponsorship of the Department of the Army. In 1967, there were five participants.

Division of Foreign Studies

The NDEA, Title VI Language and Area Centers program was designed to help develop and to support expansion of instruction in uncommon modern foreign languages and related area studies (history, economics, etc.). A 1966 amendment makes it possible to support instruction in other languages. Federal support may be given annually in the form of grants or contracts. As of 1967-68 there were 106 centers at 63 institutions of higher education in the United States. NDEA funds supported instruction in more than 70 of the nearly 100 languages and related studies offered by the Centers. This included 24 Far Eastern, 24 East European (including Slavic and Uralic-Altaic), 1 Northwest European, 12 Near and Middle Eastern, 16 Latin American, 13 African, and 16 South and Southeast Asian centers. As of fiscal year 1967, more than 26 million dollars has been spent on this program which has been more than matched by the universities. Intensive language programs for the summer are also provided;in 1967 there were 21 such programs at Centers, which offered 36 critically needed languages.

Modern Foreign Language Fellowships authorized by Title VI of the NDEA support training in foreign languages and related studies designed as being of critical importance to the United States. This support is available to qualified graduate, undergraduate, and postdoctoral students for study in U.S. institutions offering approved language and area studies programs. Since 1959 approximately $34,500,000 have provided more than 10,000 fellowships.

The NDEA, Title VI Language Research Program assists foreign language and area studies development by providing financial support for the preparation of teaching materials, research in linguistics and the psychology of language learning, and surveys and studies to assess progress in foreign language development and national need in the field.

The Fulbright-Hays Act, Section 102(b)(6), Foreign Language and Area Studies Program supports the development of language and area studies in U.S. schools, colleges, and universities by providing opportunities for graduate students, college and university faculty members, secondary school specialists, and U.S. higher education institutions to undertake research and study abroad. In addition, colleges and universities, State departments of education, and local school systems may receive the services of foreign curriculum specialists to assist them in their efforts to develop curricula in modern foreign language and area studies.

Graduate students who plan to teach and have completed a minimum of two years of graduate study in the United States may receive fellowships for overseas study and research in the language and world area of their specialization. Awards are given for periods ranging from two to twelve months and include tuition, transportation, maintenance, and allowances for as many as four dependents.

Full-time faculty members of colleges and universities (including both graduate and undergraduate two or four year institutions and NDEA language and Area Centers) and experienced secondary school teachers and supervisors may, upon the recommendation of an appropriate administrative officer of their school or institution, receive awards for research and study abroad. Awards are given for periods ranging from two to twelve months and include travel and maintenance allowances.

Fulbright-Hays dollars and P.L. 480 foreign currencies support overseas summer seminar programs for high school and college teachers, curriculum development projects, advanced research, and other group activities administered by institutions of higher education. Secondary school teachers and administrators, associate and assistant professors, and college instructors may obtain applications for the seminar programs from the sponsoring institutions.

The Food and Drug Administration

The original U.S. Food and Drug Act of 1906 provided the Federal Government with authority to control food and drugs, regardless of the country of origin. It was administered by the Department of Agriculture until 1940 when, as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), it was transferred to the Federal Security Agency. In 1953 FDA became part of HEW.

International activities of FDA include participation in international meetings and organizations and training and orientation for foreign counterpart personnel in the requirements of our laws, policies, and operations to assure that commodities of foreign origin comply with the laws we enforce when they are shipped to this country.

Staff members of the FDA served in fiscal year 1967 on 20 expert committees of organizations such as the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and others.

During fiscal year 1967, FDA had 102 foreign visitors who represented 36 countries. These foreign officials received training, orientation, or technical guidance in accordance with their requests. Nine foreign students enrolled in FDA sponsored courses conducted at Georgetown University and at the University of Rhode Island.

Social Security Administration

The Social Security Administration (SSA) dates back to 1935, when the Social Security Act of that year established the U.S. social security program and the Social Security Board was charged with its administration. In 1939, the Social Security Board became a part of the new Federal Security Agency and in 1946 its name was changed to the Social Security Administration. The latter in turn was incorporated in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare when it was established in 1953. In January 1963, various assistance and welfare programs previously administered by the SSA (as described below under Social and Rehabilitation Services) were transferred to a newly created Welfare Administration which was set up as a separate component of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SSA now administers the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Health Insurance programs (Titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act as amended), and the Federal Credit Union program (Federal Credit Union Act of 1934). It is also responsible for conducting studies of problems of poverty and insecurity and the contributions that can be made to their solutions by social insurance and related programs, and for making recommendations for the most effective methods of improving social and economic security through social insurance.

International Activities

Training and Technical Assistance

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967 the Social Security Administration provided a number of services in the training of foreign nationals and technical assistance in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral technical assistance agencies. The SSA conducted technical training and observation programs for 875 persons from over 70 countries. Visitors included legislators, social security officials, ministers of labor and social welfare, labor union leaders, and officials from ministries of labor, among others. Many of these foreign nationals with interests primarily in related fields of activity visited the SSA for one day orientation sessions in which they learned how the United States provides economic and social protection for our people through its social insurance and social welfare programs. Others spent a longer period of time (2-9 months) to study the organization, methods, and administration of social security as an aid in improving their own administration at home.

Requests for this training come primarily from the Agency for International Development (AID); however, many requests originate with the International Labor Organization, Department of State educational and cultural exchange programs, and a variety of public and private organizations, foundations, and agencies.

In addition to individual and group training programs, SSA, in cooperation with AID, conducts an annual seminar lasting two months on the administration of social security. This seminar is designed to upgrade the management skills of social security administrators from developing countries. Through lectures, discussions, and actual observation, participants learn about the organization and methods needed to administer an efficient social security system.

Also under the auspices of AID, and with the cooperation of the University of Wisconsin, SSA sponsored a seminar in November 1967 on social security policy related to economic and social development policy. The objective of this seminar was to assist senior government officials from developing countries to formulate broad social security policy which will be in harmony with the country's economic development plans.

SSA also recruits and sends experts on technical assistance missions to other countries. The assistance provided has taken the form of (1) advice on planning social insurance programs, (2) actuarial studies of the cost of existing or proposed benefits, (3) help with specific organizational or administrative problems, and (4) diagnosis of existing problems. For these purposes, SSA experts have visited a number of countries under the auspices of the U.S. foreign aid program (AID), the International Labor Organization, or at the invitation of the governments themselves.

Participation in International Organizations

The Social Security Administration participates in the activities of several international organizations. It furnishes advisers to the U.S. Delegation to the International Labor Organization conferences when social security topics are on the agenda. The SSA is a member of the International Social Security Association (ISSA) whose General Assembly it hosted in 1964. During 1965-67, under contract with ISSA, it developed the ISSA Abstracting Service to produce abstracts of important social security articles for all countries. The SSA also cooperates with the Department of State in connection with sessions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and of its Commission for Social Development. Activities of the Organization of American States have also involved SSA personnel as consultants in the social security field.

Research

The Social Security Administration analyzes on a continuing basis the differing practices in the provision of all types of social security benefits in foreign countries and in the United States, including such matters as the nature and extent of coverage; sources of revenue; rates of contribution; qualifying conditions; benefit amounts; and administrative structures and procedures. The social security programs of 120 countries were summarized in the latest edition (1967) of a triennial comprehensive survey entitled, Social Security Programs Throughout the World. In addition, major developments in the social security program of a specific country and surveys of social security developments in a region of countries are regularly reported in the Social Security Bulletin, as are analyses of international aspects of social security and of international comparisons of specific features of social security programs in selected countries. Occasional reports provide in-depth analysis of social security programs in specific countries, including the role of these programs in their national economy.

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is administered by the Social Security Administration. A Federal Credit Union is a cooperative association - privately owned and democratically controlled by its members. The Federal Bureau works with Federal Credit Unions in chartering, supervising, and examining Federal Credit Unions.

International Activities. For many years, the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions has been helping people in foreign countries interested in credit unions. Information on credit union organization, purpose, and method of operation has been sent to many government representatives and cooperative federation rep resentatives of countries from most parts of the world.

Specialized training has been given to people from foreign countries seeking help in developing a credit union program and in establishing examination and supervision methods for credit unions established. These representatives have gained many ideas from the experiences of the Bureau to plan and direct in a sound and progressive manner a growing credit union development in their own countries.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

In August 1967, the Social and Rehabilitation Service was established as a result of a major realignment of Federal welfare, rehabilitation, and social service programs. The purpose of the new Agency is to make possible a unified approach to the problems of needy Americans, with special emphasis on the family. The Agency joined under single leadership the income support programs for needy Americans and the social service and rehabilitation programs that many families and individuals need.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service carries out the functions of the Welfare Administration, including the Children's Bureau, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the Administration on Aging, and the Mental Retardation Division of the Bureau of Health Services, Public Health Service.

Office of International Activities. Because reorganization took place after the end of fiscal year 1967, this report reflects the international activities of the two major components of the present Office of International Activities as they operated prior to the reorganization-international activities in Vocational Rehabilitation and international activities in Social Welfare and Maternal and Child Health.

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA)

Major international activities in Vocational Rehabilitation during fiscal year 1967 included the following:

Training. Since 1947, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration planned and supervised training programs for approximately 1,900 trainees, leaders, and visitors from 95 countries who have been sent by their own governments, the foreign assistance program of the United States, the Department of State, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and various voluntary agencies. Programs were arranged for 100 visitors during 1967. Such rehabilitation personnel study and observe the activities of Federal and State rehabilitation programs and obtain practical experience in public and voluntary facilities throughout the United States. Many participated in special rehabilitation courses at universities or in the rehabilitation research and demonstration projects of the VRA.

Research Program Under P.L. 480. Cooperative research projects of mutual value to the United States and foreign countries are being carried out on practically all aspects of rehabilitation of the disabled. Since the program was initiated in 1961, over 145 projects have been approved in nine countries and an additional 30 new projects are now under consideration. The countries in which the VRA was authorized to conduct cooperative research projects in 1967 were: Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

New and imaginative approaches being developed through the international projects are greatly influencing rehabilitation work in the United States. Some of the recent research advances include: new techniques for immediate post-operative fitting of artificial legs to amputees; development of new materials and techniques for the fabrication of braces that are lighter, more economical, stronger, and more attractive than the traditional metal devices; documentation of the beneficial effects of graduated physical exercise and recreation in the rehabilitation of coronary patients; development of techniques for training blind persons in such diversified occupations as textile manufacture, agricultural work, and computer programming; and design of an artificial hand which is more similar to a human hand in both appearance and function than any previous models.

Interchange of Rehabilitation Experts. Under the program for the interchange of rehabilitation experts, fellowships are granted to overseas researchers affiliated with VRA-supported projects and to American rehabilitation experts with skills and experience requested by the overseas organizations conducting research. Since 1961, approximately 170 overseas researchers have been brought to the United States to participate in and observe rehabilitation activities, and an equal number of American experts have been sent abroad to work for specified periods on the projects. Fifty experts were interchanged during 1967.

These interchange activities provide a means of pooling the knowledge and experience of rehabilitation workers in the United States with that of their counterparts abroad, thus assisting in the rapid implementation of new knowledge and techniques. For example, new techniques developed through a project in Poland for immediate post-surgical fitting of artificial limbs to amputees have been widely disseminated through the interchange program. The Polish surgeon who developed the technique has visited the United States, has addressed large national and international conferences of surgeons and rehabilitation workers, and has demonstrated his techniques in a number of participating countries. Also, surgeons and prosthetists who are now experimenting with modifications of these techniques in twelve U.S. hospitals have been sent abroad to exchange information with their counterparts.

Cooperation with the United Nations. Since 1947, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration worked closely with the U.N. Social Commission in developing the Commission's international rehabilitation program. The VRA participated in the evaluation of policy statements and program proposals of the Social Commission with responsibility to advise from the standpoint of U.S. philosophy and experience. Also, aid was provided to the Social Commission and the Secretariat in developing and conducting the U.N. rehabilitation program and in the recruitment of professional and technical personnel competent in rehabilitation work for overseas duty.

Publications and Professional Material. In economically developing countries there is a dearth of rehabilitation information. Rehabilitation publications of a professional and technical nature are sent at the request of agencies abroad or individuals who visit the office. These publications, which number from 2,000 to 2,500 per year, are for use in the development of rehabilitation services and programs.

Welfare Administration (WA)

The programs of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that are concerned with welfare comprise the Welfare Administration and include the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, the Cuban Refugee Program, and the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. The program units in welfare include an international service which is responsible for international welfare programs; an emergency welfare service, which is responsible for the welfare aspects of civil defense; and research and information units which supplement and coordinate the research and informational activities of the Administration's special Bureaus and Offices.

Through the programs of the Welfare Administration, organizations are helped in many ways to establish, expand, and improve a broad range of services to people in all walks of life. The kinds of Federal assistance provided to States, communities, and various types of organizations include: financial grants to State agencies for public assistance, child welfare, maternal and child health, and crippled children's programs; for training; for research and demonstration. Technical assistance is provided by specialists in headquarters office in Washington and in the nine regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Welfare Administration also provides leadership to the developing welfare program of the country by issuing materials on new knowledge and its application, and works with State community and professional leaders interested in strengthening service programs. It helps to set minimum standards for administration and operation of programs.

International Programs. The International Office of the Welfare Administration planned and conducted training sessions for 934 international trainees coming from 103 different countries during fiscal year 1967--the largest number of countries sending visitors in any one fiscal year. The number of African countries represented (33) was greater than that from any other area--12 from the Far East and South Pacific; 21 Europe; 23 from Latin America; 12 Near East and South Asia, Australia and Canada. The countries sending the largest number of trainees were Brazil, Japan, and Turkey.

Requests for training came through the Department of State, AID, UN, WHO, OAS, numerous Embassies, and a large variety of universities, foundations, and voluntary agencies.

As the number of countries increases, including many newly independent governments, the fields of interest increase in variety and in complexity. This is reflected in an awareness of the need for trained personnel in all aspects of social welfare administration and planning; in social work education at the graduate and undergraduate levels; in social welfare measures to meet pressures of rapid urbanization; in drafting legislation for protection of families and children; in progressive measures for communities to meet the problems of youth; in research projects as a basis for improved planning. Countries sent directors of schools of social work to study and observe methods of teaching community leadership and community action. Social work practice in institutional settings, such as hospitals, schools, housing developments, and homes for aged and for delinquent persons, was selected for study.

Maternal and child health programs include specialized training for physicians in pediatrics, obstetrics, and gynecology; maternal and child health administration; pediatric nursing and midwifery; physical therapy, dietetics, and X-ray techniques.

During fiscal year 1967, the Welfare Administration under the Special International Research Program administered 61 cooperative research projects in the following countries: Burma, India, Pakistan, Israel, Poland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and United Arab Republic. These included 7 new grants in social welfare and 6 in maternal and child health. An increased effort to foster studies which complement one another or which are aimed at findings comparable to other research is reflected in extension to India of the survey of basic problems of older people. Communication of knowledge and strengthening of research competence were fostered by seminars, workshops, interchange of experts and research fellowships. Principal investigators on the multi-national studies of the aging met in Yugoslavia with U.S. consultants. Developments in the uniform survey of juvenile courts in four major cities in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia were reviewed in Washington with personnel from San Juan and consultants in the U.S. Children's Bureau which is supporting the study in Puerto Rico. Two U.S. experts led a seminar in Bombay on social welfare research in which 30 participants from various parts of India included government officials and other researchers as well as principal investigators from WA supported projects.

In Israel, a 5-day workshop supported under this program brought experts from the United States and England together with Israeli social scientists to review research findings and develop proposals for a network of welfare services to improve the well-being of underprivileged families. Eleven non-government experts went overseas to give consultation on on-going maternal and child health projects or to advise on the development of new ones. The student research fellowship program, which was tried out on a pilot basis in the summer of 1966, was opened up to all medical schools in September 1966. Forty awards were made, double the number originally planned, to students from 29 medical schools, who were assigned to research projects in Israel, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, UAR, and India. During the second half of the fiscal year 1967, a program of cooperation between the Welfare Administration and AID on nutrition of the young child was worked out, through the addition to the Children's Bureau (CB) staff of an expert in this field with extensive international experience. Acting as liaison between the CB nutrition staff and the Nutrition Section of OIR/NIH, she provided the channel for the flow of expertise in child nutrition to the operating staff of the Agency for International Development.

U.S. Public Health Service

The Public Health Service (PHS), under the direction of the Surgeon General, is the Federal agency specifically charged with responsibilities for protecting and improving the health of the American people. It is also responsible for collaborating with the governments of other countries and with international organizations in world health activities.

The activities of the Service are divided among the Office of the Surgeon General, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, Bureau of Health Manpower, Bureau of Health Services, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, National Library of Medicine, and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Multilateral Health Activities

The Public Health Service continues to play a major role in the activities of the World Health Organization (WHO) and its regional office, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). In cooperation with the Department of State, the Public Health Service determines U.S. policy on world health problems coming before the annual sessions of these organizations as well as the sessions of the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office.

U.S. Public Health Service personnel are serving with WHO in Geneva as well as in the regional offices. The PHS provides short-term consultants for expert committee meetings, international seminars, symposiums, and training courses sponsored by WHO and its regional offices, particularly PAHO.

Official delegations to the annual World Health Assemblies and the PAHO Directing Council meetings include the Surgeon General, other PHS officers, and representatives from non-governmental U.S. health agencies and frequently from Congress. Annual sessions of the Western Pacific Regional Committee of WHO are also attended by Service officers who help comprise the official U.S. delegation.

Bilateral Health Activities

The Public Health Service cooperates with national and international agencies, governmental and non-governmental, by providing scientific information, expert advice, technical assistance, and in some instances financial support to international health programs. It is engaged in foreign activities through its international exchange program, international research activities, cooperative epidemiological and quarantine programs, and other activities expanding from domestic programs.

Since the beginning of the technical assistance program the Public Health Service has worked in partnership with the Agency for International Development (AID) and its predecessor organizations in evaluating health requirements and executing programs in countries where the United States is engaged in bilateral support of health activities. Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA) between PHS and AID provide for projects in community water supply development, measles-smallpox immunization, vital statistics, nutrition, manpower development, malaria eradication, malaria research, and surgical care in Viet-Nam.

Assistance is also given by the PHS to the Peace Corps in its recruitment of health personnel and in meeting health training needs of the volunteers. Support is given to programs of voluntary agencies such as the Population Council, Ford Foundation, and other U.S. agencies and organizations in developing and carrying out their international health programs.

Office of International Health

The Office of International Health (OIH) of the Office of the Surgeon General is responsible for developing and implementing Public Health Service policies concerning relationships with bilateral and multilateral health agencies and for direct staff advice to the Surgeon General on international health activities and programs. The Office participates with the Department of State in formulating U.S. positions on international health matters and provides staff support to the U.S. delegations to governing bodies of international health organizations; maintains liaison for the Service with WHO, PAHO, AID, and other U.S. agencies (official and voluntary) engaged in international health activities, and coordinates arrangements for the assignment of PHS personnel as advisors or staff to the programs of these organizations; provides professional consultation and staff support services in environmental health, nursing, and health education for AID and for PHS program units that carry out AID projects; represents the PHS in the development of program plans and the negotiation of agreements under which the PHS supplies professional consultants and staff for AID Missions overseas and for AID-financed health projects carried out by the PHS; coordinates and provides central administration of the Special Foreign Currency Program (P.L. 480) of the PHS; plans and administers the public health and medical sciences element of the U.S.-

U.S.S.R. education and cultural exchange program.

Activities During 1967

PHS assisted WHO and PAHO in the conduct of their disease and health programs through the detail of PHS officers. During 1967, a total of 14 PHS officers were on long-term detail and more than 100 PHS personnel served as temporary consultants.

The PHS makes available to international organizations its technical and research facilities. Twenty-three of the WHO Reference Centers for the study of various diseases are located at health installations in the United States.

Professional staff of OIH performed on-site consultation and carried out evaluation studies in various countries on request. During fiscal year 1967, 27 consultative visits were made to overseas AID programs by PHS professionals.

Thirty health professionals detailed from OIH served as staff members of AID missions and 5 as staff members of the AID Washington office during fiscal year 1967.

OIH was assigned the centralized responsibility for receiving and coordinating all requests from the Department of State for PHS assistance for relief in foreign disasters. A Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator has been designated from the staff of OIH to serve as the central point of contact within the Service, with other HEW operating agencies, and with other Federal Agencies, in all matters involving PHS assistance for the relief of foreign disasters. PHS assistance teams were sent to Nicaragua, Nepal, and Mexico.

The U.S.-Soviet Health Exchange

December 1967 saw the completion of the fifth consecutive biennial cultural exchange agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics marking the first decade of exchange cooperation between the U.S. Public Health Service and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Health in the medical and health sciences. For the decade the record of visits to the Soviet Union by American medical scientists under the exchange program shows 26 delegations, 74 individual scientists, and seven joint scientific session groups, or a total of about

250 persons. Visits to the United States by Soviet scientists comprise 25 delegations, 69 individuals, and seven session groups or about 200 persons in all.

During 1967 two American delegations and 13 individuals visited the Soviet Union; one joint scientific session was held there. Two Soviet delegations and 14 individuals from the Soviet Union visited the United States.

National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine Act of 1956 established the National Library of Medicine in order "to assist the advancement of medical and related sciences and to aid the dissemination and exchange of scientific and other information important to the progress of medicine and to the public health." The international activities of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) include the traditional acquisition, exchange, and service functions of the National Library of Medicine; the Public Law 480 programs in abstracting, indexing, translating, and critical reviews; cooperative projects involving the computer-based information storage and retrieval system, MEDLARS; and the development of institutional relationships in the broad and fundamental aspects of biomedical communications.

Activities during 1967

The normal functions of the Library in acquiring and exchanging materials, and providing services, include a significant international component. The Library has some 700 exchange partners in 70 countries.

The Library has an agreement with AID for provision of services to the AID Washington staff, and biomedical institutions and scientists in developing countries.

The Public Law 480 projects of the Library in Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, and India develop tools such as translations, specialized abstracts in oral research and drugs, and bibliographies.

The NLM has bilateral arrangements with libraries in Japan, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

The Library has been providing consultation to the PAHO for the establishment of a Regional Medical Center in Brazil.

National Center for Health Statistics

International activities are carried out in the Office of Health Statistics Analysis (HSA) and the Office of International Statistical Programs. In the HSA, research on infant mortality has been contracted with a number of countries - Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

1967 Activities

Research financed under P.L. 480 is placing increased emphasis on the development of new techniques for estimating the dynamics of population. Studies were completed in Pakistan and the U.A.R., and new research agreements provide for studies in Asia. Studies in Yugoslavia and Poland are being continued.

Under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with AID, the Center conducts a training course for personnel from developing countries.

Representatives from the Center continue to attend international conferences both in advisory and participation capacities. In addition, many foreign scientists visit the Center for short periods to learn of the advanced techniques being used. Staff members have consulted with officials of the Health Ministries of England, Denmark, and Germany and the WHO, UNESCO, and ILO.

Bureau of Health Manpower

This Bureau is charged with stimulating the development of health manpower resources throughout the Nation to the end that needed health services are available to all of the American people. In a world of increasing interdependence, the natural extension of this responsibility obligates the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Health Manpower to assist in meeting the health and related manpower needs of developing countries as well as those with strong and vigorous health programs.

1967 Activities

Staff members served as consultants to PAHO in conducting studies of Health Manpower and Medical Education in Colombia and Argentina, and a staff member was advisor to PAHO on the preparation of training films.

The Division of Nursing assisted in the orientation of 12 visitors from 10 countries to the United States. They were sponsored by WHO, British Commonwealth Nurse Scholarship

Fund, AID, Finnish Federation of Nurses, State Department, PAHO, Royal College of Nursing, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Division of Physician Manpower provided consultative services to Canadian officials and is gathering data about the possible impact of the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 89-236, October 3, 1965) that becomes effective June 30, 1968. The Division responded to inquiries from foreign medical students, interns, and residents.

Division of Dental Health - Dental research projects are being conducted in India, Israel, the UAR (P.L. 480), and in New Guinea.

Research projects were undertaken for PAHO in Venezuela and other Latin American Countries.

At the request of PAHO, the Division provided assistance in the establishment of a Dental and Research Center at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Division Staff provided technical assistance and consultation to such international organizations as the Federation Dentaire Internationale, the International Organization for Standardization, and the World Health Organization.

Orientation, consultation, and training were provided for visitors to this country from Africa, South America, and the Far East.

Division of Health Manpower Educational Services/Foreign Students Education Branch - Technical and administrative services were provided to foreign health workers visiting the United States for professional and/or practical training. A majority of the visitors are sponsored by AID with whom PHS has a contractual agreement. Assistance was provided to visitors supported by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, private foundations, voluntary agencies, and individuals sponsored by their governments or "on their own."

During fiscal year 1967 services were provided for a total of 489 health students and professionals from 81 countries; 125 were AID participants.

Formal training programs were arranged for 38 in 11 schools of public health, for 46 in 32 schools of medicine for 17 in 10 schools of nursing, and for 45 in 31 other academic centers. Twenty-nine PHS units provided training for 224 visitors and 119, chiefly on travel grants, visited health departments, laboratories, hospitals, clinical centers, and other U.S. health facilities. In all, 158 separate U.S. training centers participated in providing experience for international health students and professionals during the year.

Among the participants at training centers were six health officers from Thailand, four engineers from Brazil, and eight engineers from Pakistan.

Twenty-three AID medical education participants attended a conference held at Duke University, and four AID participants attended a training program for public health workers at the University of Oklahoma.

Bureau of Health Services

The international research and research training activities of the Bureau of Health Services are steadily increasing and are designed to complement and strengthen the ongoing national programs of the Bureau. In the operational area, this Bureau is assisting the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development by carrying out extensive training and other health programs overseas for these organizations.

1967 Activities

P.L. 480 - This Bureau is supporting clinical and applied health services research in foreign countries where counterpart funds are available. At the present time the health projects are in Yugoslavia, Israel, India, and Pakistan.

P.L. 480 funds also support a newly established international fellowship program that enables senior U.S. medical students to receive fellowships for short periods of research training in host institutions overseas. The program was initiated in Yugoslavia during 1967 and in February 1968, 10 students will begin a research training session in Israel.

The Bureau is currently involved in an international collaborative study of medical care utilization. The countries participating are the U.S.A., Canada, Yugoslavia, Poland, Great Britain, Chile, and Finland.

A training program was conducted for Peace Corps volunteers to carry out a maternal and child health program in Korea.

The Bureau is now carrying out for AID, under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA), a large scale project involving the National Medical Center in Monrovia, Liberia.

The Bureau has health teams active in South Viet-Nam under a PASA with AID.

Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

The Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control is composed of five National Centers, each of which contain elements of many ongoing PHS programs and each of which sponsor and cooperate in international activities.

National Center for Urban and Industrial Health. The Water Supply and Sea Resources Program of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health is responsible for technical supervision of five Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA's) in fiscal year 1967, in Brazil,Bolivia, and the Somali Republic, for technical assistance to PAHO, and for an evaluation of community water supply programs in developing lands.

1967 Activities

Staff members served as consultants in Canada, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Other staff members provided training programs in Brazil and the Somali Republic. A research scientist was detailed to WHO for 2 years.

Training and observation programs were provided in the United States for visitors from Brazil, Germany, Japan, the Somali Republic, South Africa, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

In 1967, the Center had P.L. 480 research agreements with Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and reciprocal agreements were negotiated with WHO and the United Kingdom. Research grants were awarded in Australia, Italy, Japan, and Peru.

The Center received requests for information and consultation from Australia, Canada, Germany, Malaysia, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom. The Center had information exchange programs with Canada and Germany.

Staff members participated in meetings of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and attended the International Association of Public Cleansing Conference in Paris.

National Center for Radiological Health. The National Center for Radiological Health collaborates with the National Academy of Sciences, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Japanese National Institutes of Health in an extensive epidemiological study concerned with the delineation of the long-term radiation effects among the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Seven to eight PHS officers are assigned to the project on a rotation basis.

1967 Activities

Officers of the Center served as consultants to WHO and PAHO. The Center Director acted as technical advisor to the U.S. delegation to the UN Scientific Committee on the effects of atomic radiation, and another officer participated in an IAEA Conference.

The Center co-sponsored a Conference in Montreal,on International Guidelines to Radiological Health, jointly with McGill University and the Canadian Ministry of Health.

National Center for Air Pollution Control. An International Program has been established within the Assistant Director's office for promotion and coordination of international programs within the National Center for Air Pollution Control.

1967 Activities

Among the foreign visitors programmed by the Center were scientists from France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. Staff members served as consultants in Iran, Israel, and Japan.

The Center sent representatives to a meeting of OECD and to a seminar in Iran. German and Japanese scientists attended a conference in Florida sponsored by the Center.

Grants were awarded to scientists in Austria, Canada, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Under the P.L. 480 program of the Center, research studies were undertaken in Poland, and translations of technical journals were made in Israel and Japan.

National Center for Chronic Disease Control. The Center plans and supports activities in this country and foreign countries which will contribute to developing a national program for the prevention and control of chronic diseases. International activities may be supported through technical assistance and consultation, training, exchange of information, and research projects under P.L. 480.

1967 Activities

Staff members have continued to serve as consultants to WHO, the International Cancer Congress, and PAHO.

The Scientific Activities Overseas Program (P.L. 480) has provided funds to support twenty research projects in India, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. A research grant also was awarded in the United Kingdom.

National Communicable Disease Center

1967 Activities in Training, Research, and Consultation

Four hundred and twenty (420) professional health workers from 96 different countries were programmed at the Center for training and consultation. Of them, 186 attended special or regularly scheduled courses; 187 were programmed individually; and 47 received combined course and bench training. Training activities were conducted both at the Center's headquarters in Atlanta and at field stations around the country.
Center training personnel were assigned to special projects in Liberia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and the Philippines.

A total of 238 Center staff members participated in research and provided consultation abroad, involving travel to 78 countries. They worked on expert health committees, rendered field training, conducted on-the-spot research and investigation, participated in international meetings, and served on special projects under agreements with WHO, PAHO, AID, FAO, or in conjunction with active NCDC projects.

During fiscal year 1967, fellowships were awarded to four physicians and 10 scientists, representing Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Germany, India, the Netherlands, the Republic of South Africa, and Taiwan.

The Center supports research in various fields of communicable disease control. Individual physicians and scientists are assigned to laboratories and research organizations in Pakistan, Uganda, India, Brazil, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

Other Activities included:

The Malaria Eradication Program **assisted 16 countries** during fiscal year 1967; among them were El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, and Thailand.

A Smallpox Eradication - Measles Control Program funded by AID through a PASA was initiated in 1967 in 19 West and Central African countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo B., Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta.

The Epidemic Intelligence Service gave assistance in Cholera Control to Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, Nicaragua, Ghana, India, and New Zealand.

Research Grants totaling $249,607 were awarded to projects in Denmark, Japan, Canada and WHO.

The Public Health Service Audiovisual Facility in fiscal year 1967 translated some 50 medical/health audiovisuals into foreign languages for distribution to nations throughout the world. These included motion pictures, audio-tapes, videotape-to-film transfers, and filmstrips translated into Spanish, French, and Portuguese.

The PHS Audiovisual Facility provides three basic services to AID, WHO, and other international health organizations and medical institutions:

(1) In 1967, the Facility loaned more than 2,218 motion pictures and other audiovisuals to 73 nations of the Middle East, Far East, Scandinavia, the British Commonwealth, and Central and South America. Among nations receiving the instructional materials were Ghana, Nigeria, Viet-Nam, Korea, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, India, Korea, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.

(2) The Facility's Educational Studies and Development Program provides consultation to foreign countries.

(3) Through international cooperation with motion picture distributors and producers, the Audiovisual Facility maintains a complete, up-to-date file of all films concerned with health or medicine. Some of the catalogs contain films produced in, and made available from : England, the Netherlands, Denmark, Argentina, Belgium, Japan, Sweden, Hong Kong, Canada, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, India, French Morocco, Puerto Rico, Scotland, Australia, and other nations.

(4) Under P.L. 480, the National Communicable Disease Center is a partner in 18 cooperative research projects for developing international health research and potential in four countries: India, Poland, Israel, and Yugoslavia.

National Institute of Mental Health

During 1967, the activities of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) included: collaborative research projects between American and foreign investigators; awarding of research grants to foreign scientists; sponsorship and participation in international symposia and working conferences on mental health and allied disciplines; sending American scientists to work in foreign scientific and research centers; bringing foreign scientists to work in U.S. facilities to participate in NIMH research programs; collecting, analyzing, and disseminating pertinent information from foreign countries; collaborating with WHO and other international organizations; and sponsoring conferences on mental health.

National Institutes of Health

In supporting select international research opportunities, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has joined with foreign researchers and institutions in working in biomedical research areas which are of mutual concern.

Among the mechanisms used in supporting international research are grants to foreign scientists, support of U.S. nationals for research and training abroad and of foreign nationals for research training in the United States, collaborative research agreements with foreign institutions under the P.L. 480 program, grants to U.S. universities for projects abroad and for the establishment of research centers overseas, and the operation of research units overseas.

In 1967, the sum of $448,012,000 was obligated for grants in support of research; 2% of this, or $8,509,000, supported foreign grantees.

The NIH Visiting Program, authorized in 1950, enables NIH Institutes and Divisions to invite a limited number of foreign scientists to work at NIH. The Visiting Fellows, who are generally younger, less experienced scientists, are invited to come to NIH to receive additional training. Visiting Associates and Visiting Scientists are invited so that NIH may benefit in research collaboration from their skills and experience. In 1967, 129 foreign investigators worked at NIH in the three appointment categories.

Awards to U.S. nationals for study and research at foreign institutions are made under the same general conditions as postdoctoral fellowships at domestic institutions.

Under the authority of the International Health Research Act of 1960 (P.L. 86-610) funds were made available to U.S. universities which have developed foreign affiliate centers to conduct investigations relevant to U.S. domestic research interests, particularly in the tropical diseases. Five International Centers are currently in operation.

A SEATO-Pakistan Cholera Research Laboratory is supported by Pakistan, AID, the PHS (with P.L. 480 funds), and contributions from Australia and the United Kingdom.

The U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program was started as the result of an agreement between President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato.

Public Law 480 Projects

During the last five or six years a number of PHS programs have produced new knowledge in both basic and applied biomedical science through the use of U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies (P.L. 480) in ten countries: Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia. During 1967 a total of $3,225,786 was committed for projects in eight countries with seven PHS units participating.

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Editor's Note: Several changes have been made in the organization of HEW's health activities since the preparation of the preceding material. Three operating agencies make up a newly constituted Public Health Service under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. The Surgeon General retains that title and is the principal deputy to the Assistant Secretary.

1. The National Institutes of Health includes all previous functions of NIH (except the National Institute of Mental Health and the Division of Regional Medical Programs), and in addition the Bureau of Health Manpower and the National Library of Medicine.

2. The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service includes the Food and Drug Administration, National Air Pollution Control Administration, and the Environmental Control Administration.

3. The Health Services and Mental Health Administration consists of the National Communicable Disease Center (except for its pesticides, Aedes aegypti, rodent, rodent control, and environmental training functions), Bureau of Health Services, National Center for Health Statistics, a new National Center for Health Services Research and Development, Regional Medical Programs, Comprehensive Health Planning, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established in 1946. The Atomic Energy Act declares that it is the policy of the United States that the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare and to the common defense and security, and to promote world peace, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise. The program of the AEC includes:

> Fostering nuclear research and development in order to encourage the maximum scientific and industrial progress.
>
> Disseminating unclassified scientific and technical atomic energy information and controlling, disseminating, and declassifying restricted data, subject to appropriate safeguards, so as to encourage scientific and industrial progress.
>
> Encouraging widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes subject to appropriate safeguards against diversion to military use.
>
> Carrying out a program of international cooperation in the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

The Commission is composed of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members is designated by the President as the Chairman.

In the organization structure below the Commission, the licensing and regulatory functions of the AEC are separate and apart from the other Commission functions and are supervised by the Director of Regulation. The quasi-judicial functions involved in regulation are not subject to direction by either the General Manager or the Director of Regulation but are reserved in the Commission assisted by an Office of Hearing Examiners.

The General Manager is the chief executive officer of the Commission who discharges such administrative and executive functions other than those involved in licensing and regulatory matters as the Commission may direct. The principal assistant to the General Manager is the Deputy General Manager who acts for the General Manager. The General Manager is assisted also by the Assistant General Manager and the Assistant General Managers for International Activities, Research and Development, Reactors, Operations, Administration, Plans and Production, and Military Application; and certain other staff divisions and offices which report directly to him on their own special functional areas. On the regulatory side, the Division of Reactor Licensing, Reactor Standards, Compliance, Radiation Protection Standards, Materials Licensing, Nuclear Materials Safeguards, and State and Licensee Relations report directly to the Director of Regulation.

International Cooperation Program

The Commission's international activities are aimed both at helping cooperating nations develop their peaceful atomic energy programs and at supporting the U. S. atomic energy program. Training programs for foreign students, library grants, and furnishing technical advisors to other countries are examples of AEC activities which assist other nations in their own atomic energy development.

Information exchange programs, such as those with the United Kingdom and the European Atomic Energy Community on their fast breeder reactor programs, illustrate cooperative efforts with other countries which are of direct benefit to U.S. reactor programs. Activities such as these minimize the need for the Government and U. S. industry to duplicate research and development work that is carried out abroad.

The international cooperation program is carried out primarily through the following two divisions:

Division of International Affairs

Among the functions of the Division of International Affairs are: negotiating and administering arrangements for technical cooperation; supervising the exchange of atomic energy information with other countries, including limited unclassified exchanges with Soviet bloc nations; supervising the distribution of nuclear materials and equipment abroad; maintaining liaison with individual countries on atomic energy matters, and with organizations of the European Atomic Energy Community and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and coordinating training of foreign nationals in AEC facilities.

The Division also represents the Commission in participating with other agencies of the Executive Branch in the negotiation and administration of mutual defense arrangements.

AEC Scientific Representatives are stationed in London, Brussels, Paris, Tokyo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Chalk River, Canada. Their function is to maintain liaison with the atomic energy programs of the countries in their areas of responsibility and to serve as the representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission to these countries.

Division of Technical Information

The Division of Technical Information administers the AEC's international conference support and international exhibits activities, the purposes of which are to stimulate the free exchange and dissemination of information on the peaceful applications of atomic energy throughout the scientific and industrial communities of the world. Under this program, the AEC participates in and provides financial support for selected international scientific conferences on atomic energy, and plans, coordinates, and operates international nuclear energy exhibits.

In 1967 the AEC financed the participation of 125 persons in 19 international scientific conferences. "Atoms-in-Action" Nuclear Science Demonstration Centers have been presented in Geneva, Rome, Tokyo, New Delhi, Cairo, Lahore, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Lima, Beirut, Mexico City, Athens, Santiago, Bangkok, Bogota, Vienna, Belgrade, Montevideo, Madrid, San Salvador, Lisbon, Guatemala City, Utrecht, San Jose, Managua, Dublin, Panama City, Ankara, Tehran, and Quito. Over 6,500,000 people have attended the presentations.

With regard to funding for exhibits, the AEC authorizes the Department of State, under a Master Support Agreement, to certify and disburse funds charged to the AEC appropriation to support the exhibits. For international conferences, AEC shares the travel costs of participants going abroad and issues a cost reimbursement type contract to the sponsoring scientific body. For conferences convened in the United States, the AEC can finance travel costs of selected U. S. and foreign participants.

Training and Research Opportunities and Information Exchange Activities of the Atomic Energy Commission

An important phase of the AEC's international cooperation program is the opportunity for foreign nationals to participate in research in the peaceful applications of atomic energy, and the exchange of atomic energy information with other countries. Since 1955 AEC facilities have accommodated approximately 4500 foreign nationals sponsored by their respective government, employer, or an international organization or an agency of the U. S. Government such as AID.

For several years the Commission provided formal training at some of its facilities, but, as non-AEC facilities were developed in the field of peaceful applications of atomic energy, the formal courses have been discontinued.

Both the International Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering at the Argonne National Laboratory and the Oak Ridge School of Reactor Technology at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory have been terminated in recognition of the fact that much of the subject matter covered by these programs is now available in many universities here and abroad. This is in accord with long-standing Commission policy to avoid duplicating programs offered elsewhere.

The Nuclear Center operated for the Commission by the University of Puerto Rico was established in 1957 and was specifically designed to serve the long-term interests of Latin America by providing a locale where attention can be given to scientific and technical needs appropriate to a tropical environmental background.

There are short-term courses in the field of radioisotopes offered periodically at the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, a Division of the Oak Ridge Association of Universities, at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Although the formal programs have been largely terminated, the national laboratories and other AEC-owned facilities continue, insofar as possible, to serve the nuclear research and program needs of foreign nationals by offering on-the-job training assignments where working experience in the individual's field will be of value to him as well as his country.

Information Exchanges

Under its information exchange program, the AEC carries on an extensive exchange of technical information in the atomic energy field. Since the inception of the Atoms-for-Peace program in 1954, more than 40 technical information exchanges have been developed on specific technical subjects. Arrangements for exchanges in specialized areas have generally been made under provisions of Agreements for Cooperation which are in effect with over 30 countries and international organizations. These specialized exchanges include technical cooperation in research and development programs in areas of mutual interest. Hundreds of documents are exchanged each year. The largest single source of nuclear information provided other countries is through the 79 depository libraries distributed abroad. These libraries, each containing more than 350,000 documents, are not static collections but continue to receive current U. S. publications on atomic energy. Each country or international organization receiving such a library agrees to provide the United States with its own technical publications in the field.

There is a continuous flow of visitors to and from AEC facilities. The direct contact between U. S. and foreign scientists both here and abroad constitutes one of the most important means of communicating new developments in atomic energy. In addition, AEC makes long-term assignments of personnel to several foreign nuclear projects to assist in developing the peaceful applications of atomic energy, and admits many foreign scientists to its own programs.

Exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union on the peaceful uses of atomic energy were first provided for in a Memorandum of Cooperation signed on November 24, 1959. During a visit to the Soviet Union in May 1963, AEC Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg signed a new memorandum which extended the cooperative arrangements through 1965. Since the initiation of the cooperative program, a limited number of U. S. and Soviet scientists have exchanged visits and some unclassified documents in the atomic energy field have been exchanged.

Cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency

Through June 1967 the United States had provided 127 cost-free consultants to the IAEA to assist member nations in their atomic energy programs. In addition 70 U. S. citizens have been employed by the IAEA as technical assistance experts to provide their services to member nations. The IAEA supports a fellowship program under which the Agency finances nuclear training for students in member states. The United States also makes available to the IAEA each year about 40 fellowships administered by the National Academy of Sciences under contract with AID. The AEC, itself, provides no direct scholarship assistance to foreign students.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) was established in 1938. Its purposes are: to foster and encourage the development of an air transportation system adequate to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, the postal service, and the national defense; to preserve the inherent advantages of air transportation; to regard as in the public interest, competition to the extent necessary to assure the sound development of an air transportation system adjusted to the national needs; and to regulate air commerce in such manner as to best promote its development.

In general, the Board performs two functions: (1) regulation of the economic aspects of domestic and international U.S. air carrier operations and of the common carrier operations of foreign air carriers to and from the United States; and (2) participation in the establishment and development of international air transportation.

International Activities

The Federal Aviation Act authorizes the Secretary of State to advise and consult with the Board concerning the negotiation of any agreement with foreign governments for the establishment or development of air navigation, including air routes and services. The Board participates in formal negotiations and consultations arising under existing bilateral air agreements, and advises the Department of State on economic considerations relative thereto. Under other provisions of the Act the Board, with the approval of the President, issues certificates authorizing U.S. air carriers to engage in foreign air transportation, and issues permits to foreign air carriers covering their operations to the United States.

As a result of the increasing interest and workload in the field of international aviation, the Board, in 1961, created a Bureau of International Affairs. This Bureau advises the Board on the formulation of positions to be taken by the United States on international civil aviation matters in connection with international conferences and bilateral and multilateral relations with foreign countries. The Bureau represents the Board on international aviation matters with the Department of State and with other agencies. It also prepares general and special studies in the field of international aviation for use by the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in the economic development of international aviation. Approximately 75 percent of the Bureau's activities relate to bilateral air transport agreements between the United States and foreign governments on a worldwide basis, and to problems thereunder. The remainder of the Bureau's activities are related to nonbilateral affairs.

The Board through the Interagency Group on International Aviation (IGIA) participates in the economic, legal,and technical work of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Civil Service Commission was created by an act of Congress approved January 16, 1883. The Commission's authority was later broadened by legislation and executive order, as noted in the principal activities listed below.

The fundamental purpose of the law was to establish, in the parts of the Service covered by its provisions, a merit system whereby selection for appointment should be made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to religious or ordinary political considerations.

The Commission is the central personnel agency for the Federal Government and operates as the personnel management arm of the President. In this capacity, the Commission decides personnel policy and provides the necessary leadership in Federal personnel administration on behalf of the President.

The Commission is also an operating agency charged with the responsibility of administering 16 major personnel laws as required by various acts of the Congress.

International Activities

The Commission offers qualified foreign visitors an opportunity to study our Federal civil service system and to gain theoretical and practical training in public personnel administration. In some cases, trainees remain for 6 months; however, the average sojourn is about 2 months. The Bureau of Management Services through the International Visitor Office administers the program.

The Commission encourages an exchange of skills and information between the United States and other countries of the world and cooperates with the Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the United Nations in providing training for approved foreign nationals. The Commission also receives international guests referred by the International Labor Organization, the Ford Foundation, the Eisenhower Fellowship Program, the Council for International Progress in Management, the Governmental Affairs Institute, the American Council on Education, the Foreign Student Service Council, the Japan Productivity Center, the Institute of International Education, and various universities and foreign embassies.

Since 1950, over 4000 visitors from a hundred different countries have been represented in the training program. The number of foreign nationals participating averages about 250 yearly. During 1967 there were 239 individuals from 52 countries received by the Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In 1862 President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill establishing the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Its first staff -- consisting of a horticulturist, a chemist, an entomologist, a statistician, an editor, and 24 others -- has grown to its present strength of more than 29,000 professionals, representing the entire spectrum of agricultural skills. Over the past century, Congress has given many duties to the Department of Agriculture. Despite its growth and constantly changing duties, it has remained the "people's department" as Lincoln envisioned it. Its research, extension education (the familiar "county agent" system), rural development, agricultural stabilization, conservation, and consumer protection programs benefit all Americans, urban and rural.

To an increasing extent, it is benefiting people of other nations. Two of USDA's 17 program agencies -- the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the International Agricultural Development Service (IADS) -- focus on the international scene. Foreign Agricultural Service works with private U.S. trade groups in maintaining and expanding foreign markets for U.S. farm products, while International Agricultural Development Service primarily coordinates the Department's technical aid to developing nations. Another smaller group, the International Organizations Staff (IOS), coordinates the Department's participation in international conferences and organizations.

All three groups are responsible to an Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

Foreign Agricultural Service

Foreign Agricultural Service is a service and promotion agency for U.S. agriculture. The success of its teamwork with U.S. trade groups is reflected in the mounting volume and value of U.S. farm exports. These exports surged to a record $6.8 billion in fiscal year 1967 from a low of $2.8 billion 13 years ago.

Foreign Agricultural Service's priority job is to increase exports to "dollar markets." Dollar market sales make up 75 percent of U.S. agricultural exports. The remaining 25 percent go to developing nations under concessional terms of the U.S. Food for Freedom Program. Both concessional and dollar sales expand markets for the U.S. farmer, helping him increase his farm income.

FAS presses for the easing of embargoes, tariffs, quarantine restrictions, and other trade barriers which hamper sales of U.S. farm products abroad.

It does this through participation in international trade meetings, continual contacts with foreign officials, by protecting U.S. agriculture's stake in developments such as "common markets," and through other international liaison.

FAS also provides foreign market data on prices and conditions of sales which the Department of Agriculture uses for setting export payments when domestic prices of certain commodities are above world market prices. This helps keep U.S. commodities competitive in the world market.

FAS cooperates with over 40 U.S. and foreign trade and agricultural organizations on market development projects in more than 50 countries.

These projects include participation in trade fairs (over 200 to date), establishment of permanent trade promotion centers, distribution of information on U.S. agricultural products, sponsoring U.S. visits by foreign buyers and officials, and market research.

The agency operates the world's most comprehensive agricultural "intelligence" system. This reporting and analysis network provides a constant flow of facts not only on world agricultural production, trade, and consumption of 230 farm products, but also on weather, political and economic factors, and related information affecting U.S. agriculture. Much of this intelligence is generated by agricultural attachés and officers at 58 posts around the world, covering over 100 countries. Nearly 5,000 reports and 2,500 foreign publications are forwarded annually to Washington.

The Food for Freedom Program supports U.S. foreign policy by helping friendly less developed nations improve their economies and also eventually strengthening demand for U.S. farm products as the buying power of these nations increases.

Finally, FAS serves the U.S. consumer by supplying information on quantity, quality, and availability of foreign farm products which the United States does not grow commercially -- such as coffee, cocoa, tea, bananas, and spices.

International Agricultural Development Service

IADS was established in 1963 to coordinate the Department's international agricultural development work. It is entirely funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

A USDA-AID agreement in 1966 formalized coordination and operating procedures which had been in effect by tacit agreement for some time. This agreement recognizes the unique personnel resources, capabilities, and experience of USDA and "seeks to enlist as fully and effectively as possible, on a partnership basis, the pertinent resources of the Department in planning, executing and evaluating those portions of the international assistance program in which it has special competence."

The developing nations today need an estimated 400,000 trained agriculturists if they are to produce enough food for themselves, or to have enough income to import food commercially. Needed are researchers, teachers, administrators, and others who can get agriculture moving in their own nations. An important instrument of the self-help agricultural efforts of these developing nations is learning in the United States how to solve problems back home. During the 1967 fiscal year, 4,206 foreign agriculturists -- over half of them sponsored by AID -- studied U.S. agriculture under USDA-arranged programs. Some 500 private companies and organizations cooperated with USDA and the State land-grant universities in this training.

In this training effort USDA is not only concerned with equipping these agricultural specialists and potential leaders with new skills and technology. It is equally concerned that they get a clearer concept of how agriculture works in a free enterprise system. USDA is interested in developing attitudes and points of view that will enable visiting agriculturists, upon returning home, to contribute to an economic and political climate in which agriculture will grow and rural people will prosper. Cooperation of private enterprise is especially important. Prominent policy makers, ranking scientists, and students from developing nations benefit from USDA's foreign training program. Some groups and individuals stay only a few weeks or months for specialized training, while others may stay longer for academic training at a U.S. university. In each case, their training here prepares them to operate effectively in agricultural development programs back home.

More than 370 experts from 17 USDA agencies worked overseas during 1967 in 35 developing nations. These specialists are helping the developing countries build the agricultural institutions of change such as research, extension education, credit, marketing, price incentive, conservation, and others -- similar to those which have helped the U.S. farmer become the world's most productive.

India, for example, is getting USDA help in soil and water conservation. Many Indian farmers get either too much or too little water at the wrong time for their crops. The problem calls for a national water management program encompassing wells, irrigation, improved cropping patterns, and a host of other changes. Four USDA Soil Conservation Service specialists are in the Mysore State. USDA patterns its conservation work there on the recommendations of a special USDA-AID study in 1966 of India's water management problems.

The USDA team in El Salvador has helped with a rapidly expanding supervised farm credit program -- similar to USDA's Farmers Home Administration. In 1962, the Salvador Government extended 12 supervised farm loans valued at about $9000; in 1967, it made 5,600 loans worth more than $2.6 million. The six year total was 15,508 loans valued at more than $9.6 million. About $6 million of this was loaned by AID.

A two-man team recently analyzed Congo's self-help efforts in agriculture and identified bottlenecks to future agricultural growth. Two other USDA-AID teams are working to increase rice production in Senegal and Liberia. A resident team, planned for Zambia, will advise on credit, horticulture, and soil and water conservation.

Survey teams are another important aspect of USDA technical assistance. Some 23 of these teams in the last several years have helped USDA to quickly evaluate the agricultural situation in less developed countries, and have saved considerable effort in planning strategy for agricultural development, including the level and kinds of U.S. assistance which could be offered.

International Organizations Staff

IOS coordinates the Department's participation in international organizations and in international conferences and meetings. It also serves as a point of contact to facilitate effective use of all the Department's resources in international organization affairs.

Particular attention is given to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in order to carry out the Department's special responsibility for interdepartmental coordination of U.S. participation in that organization, and also to those organizations other than FAO that deal with multiple subject-matter areas in the agricultural field.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce, originally a component of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was designated as a separate department in 1913. The mission of the Department is to promote healthy growth of the American economy through programs of assistance to business and commerce, the community, and the general public. A major purpose of the Department is to develop and disseminate basic demographic, economic, business, scientific, and environmental information. Other programs include promoting foreign trade, overseas investment, increased travel to the United States, assuring fullest use of the Nation's scientific and technical resources, and fostering development of the American merchant marine. One of the Department's newest missions is to assist in the economic development of communities and regions with lagging economies.

The Department carries on major research and development in its several program areas. This includes work to improve and extend scientific, engineering, and commercial standards, to advance knowledge of the oceans, earth, and the atmosphere, and to better understand the functioning of the national economy. Commerce also administers the Nation's patent and trademark systems, provides weather and other environmental forecasts and warnings, carries out controls over the export of strategic materials, and performs materials priorities and mobilization functions.

The Assistant Secretary for Domestic and International Business serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary on the international activities of the Bureau of International Commerce, the Business and Defense Services Administration, and the Office of Foreign Commercial Services. The Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary on the international activities of the Environmental Science Services Administration, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Patent Office. The Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary on the international activities of the Bureau of Census and Office of Business Economics. The Administrator of the Maritime Administration and the Director of the United States Travel Service report directly to the Secretary on matters relating to the international activities of their organizations.

Business and Defense Services Administration

The Business and Defense Services Administration (BDSA) stimulates the development of industry and commerce by providing information needed in formulating governmental policies and operations beneficial to business and the national economy; conducting and publishing economic and industrial studies; providing American business and industry with information and advisory services; obtaining the views of business through advisory committees and cooperation with trade associations; and providing a means for utilizing the experiences of American business and industry in the development of Government policies and programs.

BDSA provides advice and counsel to industries on international business opportunities, tariff questions, commodity problems, and market prospects abroad. It contributes to the development of commercial policy by assessing the impact of imports on U.S. industry and implements the Department's responsibilities under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Act of 1966 (Florence Agreement). The Florence Agreement facilitates the international free flow of these materials by removing unnecessary trade barriers.

Industry specialists also provide statistical and analytical analyses for such international groups as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Rubber Study Group, International Cocoa Agreement, and International Coffee Agreement.

BDSA officials prepare U.S. position papers and serve as delegates to meetings of international organizations concerned with economic and commercial problems. These include the U.N. International Development Organization and Regional Commissions and the OECD. BDSA collaborates with the Economic Development Administration in the OECD Industry Committee's examination of member countries' regional development programs.

Bureau of International Commerce

The Bureau of International Commerce (BIC) is responsible for promoting the international business of the United States. In this respect it provides services and information to business, seeks to improve the international climate for overseas trade and investment, and presents the views of American traders and investors in the councils of Government.

In addition, under the Export Control Act, the Bureau controls exports to the extent necessary to further the foreign policy of the United States, to assure that strategic commodities are denied to unfriendly or potentially unfriendly countries, and to prevent excessive drain of commodities in short supply domestically.

Appropriations and personnel for the Bureau's international activities in fiscal year 1968 amounted to $17,561,000 and 1,005 positions.

BIC's wide range of international activities include the following:

> BIC counsels businessmen beginning or already engaged in international commerce to find out where, when, and how to market their products.

BIC participates with other Government agencies, such as the Department of State, Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, Interior, Defense, Justice, the Agency for International Development, and the Office of the President's Special Trade Representative in negotiations and conferences with other countries to maintain a climate in which international trade and investment can flourish. These negotiations are carried out both directly with the countries concerned and through such international organizations as the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Fifty Bureau personnel attended some 49 international conferences in 1966. In addition, more than a dozen Bureau experts during the past few years played an active part in the "Kennedy Round" trade negotiations at Geneva.

BIC examines tax, tariff, financing, and other features of doing business abroad to determine what changes might foster U.S. business interests. Where appropriate, BIC takes the initiative in seeking necessary changes in statutes, regulations, practices, or customs to assist U.S. business.

BIC provides information and assistance for direct private investment and licensing abroad, particularly in the developing countries, draws the attention of private enterprise to investment opportunities abroad, under the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and assists the Agency for International Development (AID) in promoting private enterprise in recipient countries. BIC also encourages the investment of foreign capital in the United States, especially in areas of substantial unemployment.

BIC works through the Foreign Service of the United States to keep informed on overseas developments having a bearing on U.S. trade and investment. Country and regional specialists study closely economic trends, patterns of trade, legislation, regulations, policies, and commercial practices in all parts of the world. Their findings are disseminated to U.S. traders and investors as well as to the Government for formulating trade and investment policies and export expansion programs.

BIC helps U.S. businessmen by direct trade promotion activities, such as Trade Missions, Trade Fairs, Trade Centers, and Sample Displays.

Trade Missions are selected groups of businessmen who have volunteered to carry U.S. business proposals to businessmen abroad. Trade Missions talk business, locate buyers and distributors, and bring back hundreds of marketing and investment opportunities for U.S. producers. In fiscal year 1967, 31 BIC Missions traveled abroad, with more than 300 businessmen serving on the Missions. They returned to the United States with over 800 trade opportunities and 700 proposals for joint venture or licensing agreements.

Trade Fairs are 20th century versions of the ancient bazaars. They give U.S. firms an opportunity to display and sell anything from tiny gadgets to sophisticated machinery. BIC mounted 19 commercial exhibitions at overseas trade fairs in fiscal year 1967, reaching markets in Europe, Latin America, the Near East, and the Far East. Immediate sales of U.S. products at these exhibitions totaled $10,286,000. Exhibitors predicted additional sales resulting from the exhibitions during the succeeding 12 months of $93,794,000 and appointed 196 new overseas agents and distributors.

Trade Centers are permanent commercial showrooms abroad where the products of different U.S. industries are displayed for sale in order to help U.S. exporters test the market and find local distributors or sales representatives. Six such centers are now operating -- in London, Frankfurt, Milan, Tokyo, Bangkok, and Stockholm. Forty-three shows were staged at U.S. Trade Centers in fiscal year 1967 resulting in $4,176,000 in immediate sales.

BIC administers the Mobile Trade Fairs Act of 1962. Under this program, financial assistance and technical support are provided to private individuals, organizations, and agencies of State or local governments engaged in international commercial operations to exhibit and sell American products via ships, planes, or vans. In fiscal year 1967 there were 2 mobile trade fairs, one to Central America and the other to Europe.

The Sample Display Service allows U.S. exporters to display, without charge, product samples and descriptive literature to prospective local agents, distributors, and licensees in developing markets. Sample Display Centers are located at U.S. Embassies in Manila, Beirut, and Nairobi and at the U.S. Trade Center in Bangkok. In fiscal year 1967, 306 U.S. manufacturers--197 new to exporting--utilized these centers. Seventy-four new agency agreements were concluded.

BIC also assists foreign retailers in staging America Weeks sales campaigns for U.S. consumer goods, supplying them unique **promotional material not normally available through** private channels. During fiscal year 1967, BIC supported 10 "America Weeks" in Western Europe. Sales totaled over $2.5 million.

BIC issues a wide variety of publications for businessmen. These include the weekly magazine, International Commerce; Overseas Business Reports, providing information needed by exporters, investors, manufacturers, and researchers; Market Share Reports, pinpointing the worldwide movement of each of more than 1100 groups of manufactured products; Foreign Market Reports, giving on-the-spot observations of experienced commercial and economic officers of the U.S. Foreign Service in 280 cities of 130 countries, ranging from an account of developments that affect the marketability of a single product to an analysis of the sweep of a national economy; a computerized file of World Trade Directory Reports, supplying background information on individual foreign business firms; and computerized Trade Lists, giving the names and addresses of businessmen abroad who deal in specific commodities or services and commodity-oriented marketing facts.

BIC speeds to businessmen listed on its automated American International Traders Index specific items of world trading information that have been matched by computer with their particular commodity and/or geographic interests. Detailed information on more than 23,000 American firms engaged or interested in international trade and investment is included.

BIC also provides administrative and operational support to the Foreign Trade Zones Board for the administration of the Foreign Trade Zones Act of 1934, as amended; administers the China Trade Act of 1922, as amended; and assists, with the cooperation of the U.S. Foreign Service, in the settlement of trade disputes between U.S. and foreign firms.

Current and regular sources of additional information on the Bureau's international activities include the weekly magazine, International Commerce, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce. These are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Department's 42 Field Offices throughout the country.

Office of Foreign Commercial Services

The Office of Foreign Commercial Services was established in February 1963. It provides support for all the international programs of the Department of Commerce by carrying out the Department's responsibilities relating to maintaining representation abroad through the unified Foreign Service and of obtaining useful business and reporting services from the staff of the U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. The Office works closely with the Department of State to strengthen world-wide representation of Commerce and U.S. business interests under a program agreed upon early in 1967 by the two Departments to integrate economic and commercial activities and personnel overseas.

As the point of direction or coordination between operating units of the Department of Commerce and the Department of State and the U.S. Foreign Service, the Office of Foreign Commercial Services recommends personnel assignments and participates in the selection and control of manpower in the Foreign Service with respect to economic/commercial activities. It coordinates and maintains communications between the Department of Commerce and posts abroad. The Office also represents the Department of Commerce in planning or controlling the budgeting, staffing, assignment, recruitment, and related activities of economic/commercial personnel serving abroad in the Foreign Service under the jurisdiction of the Department of State; and develops guidelines covering the functions and responsibilities of economic/commercial officers abroad, and initiates or coordinates instructions to overseas posts.

Bureau of the Census

The Bureau of the Census, as part of its fact-finding and statistical services, collects data on the foreign trade of the United States. In addition, statistics collected in other fields, such as industry, business, and transportation, are used in connection with the conduct of a variety of international activities. The Bureau maintains arrangements involving the exchange of technical and statistical materials with approximately 250 national organizations and institutions located in 130 countries and with approximately 50 international organizations.

Under arrangements with AID and other agencies, the Bureau provides statistical consultation to foreign governments, arranges orientation programs for foreign visitors, and trains foreign technicians who are studying census and other statistical methods. During fiscal year 1967, consultation services were provided by 53 full-term and 9 short-term advisers to some 16 developing countries as well as to the AID Regional Office for Central America and Panama serving 6 Central American countries and to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East serving over some 20 countries. A total of 265 foreign technicians from 61 countries were engaged in study programs either at the Bureau or under

Bureau programming responsibility at other government institutions or universities. Most of these technicians were in the United States studying for one year. In addition, the Bureau received 170 visitors from 53 foreign countries most of whom were government officials or representatives of private enterprise, including both producers and users of statistics.

Office of Business Economics

The Office of Business Economics (OBE) provides basic economic measures of the national economy, including the gross national product and the United States balance of international payments; publishes current analyses of the economic situation and business outlook; and engages in general economic research on the functioning of the economy. OBE regularly makes available in its monthly magazine, Survey of Current Business, the data it collects on foreign investments, international travel, and foreign grants and credits; the balance of payments is shown quarterly on both the liquidity and official reserves basis.

OBE conducts a training program in balance of payments and national income accounting for foreign technicians. Under an agreement with AID, such training was provided for 52 foreign nationals in fiscal year 1967. Similar service was provided to **nine** fellows of the United Nations and other organizations under arrangements made by the Department of State.

The Economic Development Administration

The primary objective of the Economic Development Administration (EDA) is to create a climate conducive to the development of private enterprise in America's economically distressed areas. EDA does this by insisting upon local initiative to design and implement community redevelopment in partnership with government. Through its programs EDA creates new employment opportunities in areas and regions of the United States that have substantial and persistent unemployment, underemployment, and low family incomes.

The Economic Development Administration is involved in two international activities. These are: 1) the Industry Committee Working Party No. 6 of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and 2) the U.S.-Mexican Border Commission.

1) OECD Industry Committee Working Party No. 6 on Regional Economic Development.

In 1962 the Industry Committee of the OECD established a working party to study the area redevelopment policies of the member countries. The EDA represents the United States on this working party. By 1965, most of the OECD member countries were engaged in redevelopment efforts on a regional basis--similar to **multicountry**, State, or regional areas in the United States.

The Working Party, which meets twice a year, is now engaged in a country-by-country examination of the regional development policies of its member nations and to date has studied the regional development programs and policies of France, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia.

These individual surveys are proving extremely valuable to all the delegates. Each country seems to be struggling with similar problems and the experiences of one country help to guide others in their efforts to strengthen the economies of lagging regions.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Coordination, U.S. Department of Commerce, is Vice-Chairman of the Working Party.

2) The U.S.-Mexican Border Commission. This Commission was the outcome of an April 1966 meeting between Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Diaz Ordaz in Mexico City. The purpose of the Commission is to study the manner in which relations between the frontier cities of both countries can be improved and how the social, cultural, and economic aspects of those who live in the border area can be elevated.

The Economic Development Administration, through the Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, is a member of the Commission and has proposed a development planning study for the border area.

There are a number of projects concerning different aspects of the economic development of the U.S.-Mexican border area that are in various stages of preparation and implementation. Among these are a tourism study, a border industrialization study, and a natural resources study. Through the Economic Development Working Group of this Commission it is hoped that the necessary interdepartmental coordination can be achieved and that the hoped-for economic development of this area can be attained.

Environmental Science Services Administration

The Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) was created in July 1965 within the U.S. Department of Commerce. Its formation brought together the functions of the Weather Bureau and Coast and Geodetic Survey, which became major elements of the new agency, and created the Environmental Data Service, National Environmental Satellite Center, and Institutes for Environmental Research. The Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, formerly of the National Bureau of Standards, became the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and Aeronomy, joining ESSA's Institute for Atmospheric Sciences, Earth Sciences, and Oceanography. The combination of these functions provides, for the first time in a single agency, the capability needed to observe, describe, and predict the process and phenomena of man's physical environment, from the earth and oceans to the upper atmosphere and space. Through research, ESSA strives to improve environmental services available today and develop the services man will need tomorrow.

Environmental sciences are international--the atmospheric, oceanographic, and earth sciences knowing no national boundaries. Atmospheric, oceanographic, and climatological conditions on our national scale are directly influenced by conditions far from our shores. Research in the environmental sciences can frequently be conducted in other countries and the results used in this and other nations. ESSA, therefore, is engaged in international scientific activities through a normal extension of its domestic mission. These activities take several forms--data exchange, cooperative research, international weather station agreements, satellite services, observatory operations, and oceanographic studies.

Because of its expertise and facilities, the Administration is also involved in international programs requested by other agencies. ESSA, through Public Law 480 funds, has been able to encourage greater cooperation in international environmental research in India and Israel. Projects in other countries are also planned. ESSA cooperatively operates a worldwide standardized seismographic network, participates in the Antarctic research program with funds transferred by the National Science Foundation, and associates in varying degrees with international organizations such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC).

The authority for ESSA's participation in international scientific activities--i.e., those programs and activities that are normal extensions of the domestic mission--is derived from various sections of the United States Code, 15 U.S.C. 313a, 325, 327; 49 U.S.C. 1152-1151, to mention some.

Mission-Related Programs. Services provided and research conducted by ESSA have an international component that is manifested in several distinct types of activities. Environmental data first have to be acquired, which implies the need for facilities and trained personnel; then efficiently and effectively transmitted, which necessitates worldwide communication networks cemented together by formal and informal agreements; and finally either packaged for the potential consumers such as weather predictions available to the public, or directed into research projects designed to increase the knowledge, predictability, and ultimately the control of natural phenomena.

Data and information programs. Several data acquisition and exchange activities are administered either wholly or in part by ESSA. They take on many forms, although they are functionally similar. They may have been created by a bilateral agreement, a multilateral agreement, a semiformal nation-to-nation agreement, or they may exist as a matter of convenience without any binding agreement. These data acquisition programs are primarily operational but data are also used for research purposes.

Weather stations in Central and South America and Caribbean:

> A series of bilateral agreements with 12 Central and South American and Caribbean countries affords ESSA the opportunity to obtain upper atmospheric data that are essential for weather analysis, forecasting, and research. Under these programs the ESSA furnishes each of these countries technical assistance, equipment, and supplies. Each cooperating country furnishes operational personnel, space, and, in some cases, equipment and supplies. The cost of this activity for fiscal year 1967 is $475,000.

Joint Arctic weather stations:

> There are five joint Arctic weather stations in the Queen Elizabeth Islands operated jointly by Canada and the United States. This program is based on a bilateral agreement originally formulated by the Permanent Joint Board on Defense (Canada-United States). At the present time Canada provides approximately 55 percent of the support for this program and the United States provides 45 percent. The annual cost to the United States in fiscal year 1967 will be about $725,000.

Moving ship weather observational program:

> ESSA conducts upper air weather measurement programs aboard 17 ships, principally in the North Pacific. Additionally, ESSA obtains surface weather observations from approximately 2,000 cooperative surface weather observation programs on merchant ships sailing all over the world. About 900 of these ships report by radio and provide essential data for forecasting; the balance of the ships report by mail in support of marine climatology. The total annual cost of the program is approximately $1 million.

Worldwide data centers:

> The highly successful International Geophysical Year (IGY) was a model for international programs and a stimulus for continuing progress in geophysical exploration. The Antarctic research program is one such program. Another is the world data centers set up to facilitate exchange of data acquired through IGY efforts. Two major data centers came into existence -- Center A, United States, and Center B, U.S.S.R.; a few specialty data centers were maintained by Denmark and Japan.

Within World Data Center A there were originally 12 subcenters representing various scientific disciplines or fields. Some of these have been consolidated and are now administered by ESSA for domestic purposes. These are: meteorology, nuclear radiation, geomagnetism, gravity, seismology, and upper atmospheric geophysics (which includes airglow, instrumental aurora, cosmic rays, the ionosphere, and solar activity).

Much of this data program originated outside the Government sector, as a part of IGY. The international aspects remain there to a large degree because the National Academy of Sciences is still the coordinator for World Data Center A, cooperating with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) which arranges for data content to be collected and exchanged internationally, though primarily between Data Centers A and B.

On the other hand, there exists a data exchange program that started at the governmental level. The World Weather Watch (WWW) was conceived in the early sixties with the object of observing, communicating, and processing global weather information, by using the newest forms of technology. Plans for the Watch are now well underway and are being developed and coordinated by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The increase in the accumulation of information and data is largely for the purposes of improving weather services. Yet, these data are also to be used for research purposes.

The President recognized the importance of the World Weather Watch when, in October 1964, he directed the Secretary of Commerce to take necessary action to bring Federal departments and agencies concerned with international activities and programs in meteorology into closer consultation and coordination. In response the Secretary established a small interagency working committee--The Interagency Committee for International Meteorological Programs (ICIMP). As a result of the efforts of ICIMP, plans for U.S. participation in the World Weather Watch have been developed along with required budgetary support for fiscal year 1968, with projections through fiscal year 1972. It is estimated that $650,000 will be spent by ESSA in fiscal year 1968 in support of WWW. This amount will be primarily to improve the capability to communicate and process worldwide weather information.

Weather satellites:

The world's first operational weather satellite system was established by the United States when ESSA I and ESSA II were launched into orbit in February 1966. This system primarily provides the global input of weather information needed for improving the weather services of this Nation, and also permits this country to provide a virtually unique service to other countries of the world through a sharing of the global information. One of the satellites of this system is designed to send pictures directly to relatively simple ground stations so the local weather forecaster can have up-to-the-minute information. ESSA has made information on how to build these ground stations available to other nations through the World Meteorological Organization, a United Nations agency. As a result, many countries have established ground stations to receive these "quick look" satellite pictures. ESSA keeps these countries informed of the times the satellite will be transmitting pictures within range of their stations. The pictures are analyzed and the resulting cloud maps are integrated with data obtained by more conventional methods for use in daily weather analysis and forecasting. The satellite cloud maps that ESSA makes from these pictures are relayed not only to field stations in the United States, but also to other countries around the world.

Foreign research. ESSA supports research in foreign countries when the results contribute to the accomplishment of its objectives. Unique aspects of the research facilities or the geographical location are vital factors that are weighed when deciding to fund research abroad. An avenue for supporting research abroad is the excess currency program under Public Law 480. Israel and India have been the principal countries with which cooperative projects in environmental research and allied sciences have been developed. Projects in other countries also are planned. The Administration pinpointed its intentions for fiscal year 1967, by designating excess Public Law 480 funds in the amount of $730,000.

One of the major foreign research activities of ESSA is performed at the Jicamarca Observatory of Peru. This unique location allows ESSA to conduct ionospheric research near the magnetic equator.

Other Programs. Because of its unique facilities and expertise, the Administration often is called upon to perform some science-related activity by another Federal agency. Certain international programs are supported by the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, and the Agency for International Development. In addition, ESSA advises and monitors the environmental science activities of several international organizations.

Worldwide standardized seismographic network. Since 1960, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has directed a worldwide seismographic network. The purpose of the program is to accelerate and enhance basic research in seismology.

Antarctic research program. ESSA, with funds supplied by the National Science Foundation, participates in the international research program conducted on the Antarctic continent. The Administration's activities include field programs and research in meteorology, seismology, ionospheric physics, and geomagnetism.

Development program (AID). The Agency for International Development supports programs undertaken by several Federal agencies to promote the scientific and technological capability of developing countries. ESSA provides manpower as requested by AID for their foreign programs. Presently ESSA has 6 positions in Brazil. In addition, ESSA assists AID in equipment procurement. In fiscal year 1967, 75 foreign nationals received technical training at ESSA facilities.

International organizations. Many phases of ESSA's activities are undertaken in concert with international organizations. For example, in meteorology, many of the worldwide weather data programs are coordinated by WMO. Under these conditions ESSA's activities are fitted into the framework of WMO's recommended programs for the purpose of meeting international commitments, that is, WWW and data exchange systems.

The Administrator has been designated by the Secretary of State as the permanent representative of the United States to the WMO. The permanent representative is responsible for U.S. coordination on all technical matters before the WMO. Often ESSA employees serve with the WMO, and with other international organizations.

National Bureau of Standards

The National Bureau of Standards (NBS) is responsible for providing the central basis, i.e., the necessary standards and tie points, reference materials, dissemination services, etc., necessary to the operation of a national measurement system. It provides national leadership in the development, refinement, and use of accurate and uniform techniques of physical measurement to the public and private sectors of the Nation. The Bureau works with other government and private organizations to establish standard codes and specifications and renders advisory services to other government agencies through consultative services, dissemination of scientific and technical data, and technical conferences.

To help carry out this mission, the National Bureau of Standards serves as the contact point for exchange of standards with other governments and for participation in the development of more precise international standards of measurement through the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. The Bureau serves as a major U.S. representative in the development of international engineering standards through such organizations as International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the Pan American Standards Commission, (COPANT), and through the USA Standards Institute (USASI), which is the member body representing U.S. interests in each of these organizations.

During fiscal year 1967 the National Bureau of Standards sponsored or participated in 23 international conferences. Some of the major committees in which the Bureau participated are: International Scientific Radio Union, International Union of Geophysics and Geodesy, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Commission on Radiological Protection, International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements, Bureau of International Weights and Measures, International Committee on Weights and Measures, and International Radio Consultative Committee.

The Bureau operates a foreign currency program of $500,000 per year for placing grants for research on reference materials and data, and technological measurement and standards. This program, using counterpart funds, is active in Israel, India, and Pakistan. In addition, in fiscal year 1967, the Bureau, through its Office of Standard Reference Data, sponsored data compilation and evaluation projects of approximately $40,000 in Japan, England and Wales.

The Bureau frequently is called upon to assist other countries in establishing standards laboratories and in training laboratory personnel; for example, a 3-year AID/NBS program is being completed in Colombia which has led to the establishment of a Weights and Measures Laboratory at the University of Bogota.

For many years the National Bureau of Standards has served as host to distinguished foreign scientists, with liaison services provided by the Bureau's International Relations Office. In fiscal year 1967 the Bureau was visited by more than 600 foreign scientists from 37 countries for short visits of a day or two, 19 Guest Workers from 10 foreign countries for periods ranging from 3 months to 2 years, and 5 trainees for periods of 6 weeks to 1 year from 3 foreign countries. Neither Guest Workers nor trainees are supported by the National Bureau of Standards; sponsorship is by the State Department, United Nations, or their own governments or institutions. These foreign training activities help to foster necessary international contacts. Many committee participants are financed this way. The worldwide reputation of NBS scientists helps to establish intimate personal contacts with their counterparts, in this way contributing to a more effective achievement of the Bureau's international commitment.

Patent Office

The main objective of the international program of the U.S. Patent Office is to promote the development of patent and trademark systems inter nationally, for the purpose of improving the protection of industrial property rights and strengthening the economic interests of the United States abroad. To this end, the Commissioner of Patents and members of his staff participated in a number of international meetings to explore means of expanding international patent cooperation in an effort to solve the ever-increasing problems of the many patent offices of the world.

The Patent Office is actively cooperating with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) in Geneva, Switzerland. Through BIRPI an international patent cooperation treaty is being developed as a result of a proposal made by the U.S. Government to the Executive Committee of the Paris Union and adopted September 29, 1966. Several drafts have been considered. A new draft, expected in the late summer of 1968, will be submitted to a meeting of the Committee of Experts scheduled for November 1968.

The Patent Office is actively engaged in information retrieval programs, especially those which are being developed by the Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval Among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT). The present ICIREPAT priority program is in progress which has as its goal the mechanization of 5-10% of the search files.

Bilateral trial search exchange and/or cooperative studies have been completed or are underway with the United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, Switzerland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Continuing exchange programs with Germany and the Philippines are currently in operation and a similar program with France is being implemented.

The program of exchanging Official Gazettes between the United States Patent Office and patent offices of 42 other countries has been extended to Turkey and Hungary as well.

The Foreign Professional Training Program, under which a number of U.S. examiners were sent to Patent Offices abroad to study foreign patent systems, has proved invaluable in the promotion of international cooperation. Also foreign examiners have visited the Patent Office to familiarize themselves with the U.S. patent system.

Under the sponsorship of BIRPI and AID a program of technical assistance has been initiated for government officials of developing countries in the field of protection of industrial property.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration administers various programs, authorized by law, directed at promoting and maintaining an efficient and competitive American Merchant Marine, owned and manned by U.S. citizens, and composed of ships adequate to serve the country's needs for peacetime commerce and for national defense. Its activities include ship design and construction, subsidy support to equalize United States and foreign costs of shipbuilding and ship operations, other Government aids to shipping, maritime training, development of improved ship transportation systems, promotion of port development, promotion of trade for American ships, and providing sea transportation capability in support of the armed forces in time of emergency.

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Maritime Administration takes an active role in the formulation of U.S. shipping policies for the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), an agency of the United Nations composed of 63 countries concerned with international maritime affairs. For this purpose, the Maritime Administration is a member of the Shipping Coordinating Committee, an interagency committee of the U.S. Government, which develops and recommends coordinated U.S. policies for IMCO. For example, working through this Committee, the Maritime Administration and other members prepared a U.S. position paper for use at a meeting held in London on May 2, 1966, to discuss safety measures for passenger ships failing to meet the latest international safety standards. The Maritime Administration participates in about 12 conferences and meetings of this Committee and its technical working groups each year.

In addition, the Maritime Administration participates in the activities of the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO, which is the major implementing agency for the 1960 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. It sends a representative at least annually to conferences and meetings of technical working groups of this Committee; e.g., those concerned with Subdivision and Stability, Tonnage Measurement, and Oil Pollution. Meetings of these groups are called on an ad hoc basis, as needed.

A representative of the Maritime Administration also usually attends two sessions yearly of the IMCO Council, its governing body, which meets in London and acts as its policy-making organ between sessions of the IMCO Assembly. A representative of the Maritime Administration also attends the biennial meeting of the Assembly.

The principal agencies and organizations concerned with IMCO activities are the Department of State, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Military Sea Transportation Service, Department of Commerce, the American Merchant Marine Institute, and the Maritime Administration.

Planning Board for Ocean Shipping

The Maritime Administrator, as Washington Chairman of the NATO Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS), served as host to the 20th annual meeting of this body which was held in Washington in 1968. At this meeting, a number of recommendations were adopted, and others updated, concerning the pooling and operation of ships in the event of war. The Maritime Administration also was represented at an October 1967 meeting of a PBOS Working Group on insuring war losses. The other principal agencies involved with this activity are the Department of State, Department of Transportation, Department of Interior, Department of Defense, Office of Emergency Planning, Department of the Treasury, and the Bureau of the Budget.

Technical Training Assistance

The Maritime Administration, through cooperative arrangements with the Agency for International Development (AID), the Department of State, and the United Nations, provides technical training assistance in maritime fields to foreign countries. During fiscal year 1968, 25 nationals from 11 foreign countries received this training. Financial support for this program amounted to approximately $45,000 during this period.

Public Law 701, 79th Congress, authorizes 12 full scholarships annually to qualified candidates from other American republics, for training as merchant marine officers through a four year course of study at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. In fiscal year 1966, one student from Peru was graduated from the Academy.

Integrated Transportation Systems

The Maritime Administration participates with other government agencies and international organizations in the promotion of integrated transportation systems utilizing containerization and unitized packaging techniques. As a part of this program, in 1966, the Maritime Administration, together with the National Ports Council of Great Britain, sponsored an experimental container movement between the United States and the United Kingdom, to demonstrate the feasibility and advantages of container systems in international trade and to identify problem areas. An additional project was carried out with Germany in 1967.

In 1967, the Maritime Administration also provided indoctrination training to 20 representatives of foreign countries interested in the concept of standard containerization systems which could be used on various modes of surface transportation in international trade. In addition, representatives of the Maritime Administration attended five international meetings concerned with physical standards for containers, shipping documentation facilitation, and promotion of the U.S. merchant marine's role in world trade.

The principal agencies concerned with the promotion of integrated transportation systems are the Departments of Transportation, Commerce, Labor, Defense, Treasury, State, Agriculture and Post Office; General Services Administration, Federal Maritime Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The principal international activities are: International Organization for Standardization, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Economic Commission for Europe, British Ministry of Transport, German Ministry of Transport, French Ministry of Transport, Japanese Ministry of Transport, British Ports Authority, and the British Ministry of Trade.

Port Development

In the area of port development, the Maritime Administration provides advice and assistance to foreign countries in port planning and operations and related activities. In 1966, the Maritime Administration headed a study group of Government and industry officials sent to India to survey its transportation problems, with the objective of assisting in the handling of grain and other commodities in the India relief program. In 1967, a Maritime Administration representative attended the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development pertaining to international port and shipping problems, held in Switzerland.

The principal agencies concerned with international port development matters are: United Nations; Organization of American States; Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; International Association of Ports and Harbors; International Cargo Handling Coordinating Association; American Association of Port Authorities; Department of State; Agency for International Development; Department of Transportation; Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration; Federal Maritime Commission; and Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.

Other Activities

The Maritime Administration is also concerned with conferences on international law. During 1967 it headed the U.S. delegation to the 12th Diplomatic Conference on International Maritime Law, at Brussels. The Maritime Administration prepared position papers concerning the draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages, and the draft convention on registration of rights in ships under construction.

A new Committee on Maritime Law was established in 1968 which will be concerned with the growing body of international maritime legal matters and with diplomatic conferences on maritime law in which national and industry interests are involved. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Department of State; Maritime Administration; the Federal Maritime Committee of the American Federation of Labor; and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Maritime Administration also participated with other Federal agencies to formulate policy and action on problems related to admitting nuclear powered ships into foreign ports, and to liability generally in foreign ports involving the use of nuclear energy.

United States Travel Service

The United States Travel Service (USTS) was established in June 1961 to promote travel to the United States by foreign nationals. With offices in London, Paris, Stockholm, Rome, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Mexico City, Caracas, Sao Paulo, Tokyo, and Sydney, the USTS seeks to stimulate a greater influx of foreign visitors for business, pleasure, and study in the United States.

Utilizing the facilities of other Government agencies along with its own $3 million budget, USTS produces and distributes promotional material for the "Visit USA" program. Close cooperation is maintained with the travel industry both in the United States and abroad to promote the "Visit USA" program generally, and to encourage the use of the "Visit USA" theme in advertising visitor services such as international transportation, automobile rental, hotel and motel accommodations, and other facilities. At the same time, USTS seeks, within the bounds of economic principles, to foster reduced travel costs for the foreign visitor to and within the United States.

On the domestic side, the USTS chairs the Travel Subcommittee of the National Facilitation Committee whose members include representatives of other Government agencies involved in international travel affairs. Through this committee, USTS encourages simplification of entry formalities and other matters affecting the foreign visitor to the United States. USTS also acts as secretariat to the Travel Task Force Advisory Group.

The Visitor Services Division seeks to encourage and assist the travel industry and local communities in tailoring their services to meet the requirements of the foreign visitor to the United States. The "American at Home" program was begun in 1964 to open the homes of Americans to foreign visitors to promote international understanding. The program is run by local communities with assistance from the United States Travel Service. The Facilitation and Planning Division concentrates on improving and broadening travel statistics, developing market information, and reducing overall barriers to international travel. Close cooperation and assistance is also maintained by the USTS with individual state promotional agencies.

Overseas, USTS representatives work with international carriers, travel agents, and the general public to promote travel to the United States by providing them with brochures, posters, and other promotional and informational material. Press releases, radio and television presentations, general advertising, and "America Week" promotions are also prepared by USTS offices abroad and are presented and distributed with the help of the local tourist industry and other U.S. Government representatives. USTS also works closely with international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Inter-American Travel Congresses, and the Pacific Area Travel Association to reduce travel barriers and facilitate and further international travel generally.

Since the inception of the United States Travel Service, there has been a marked increase in the amount of travel to the United States by visitors from abroad for purposes of business and pleasure. Between 1961, the year in which USTS was organized, and 1967, visitors from overseas countries increased 188 percent, while visits from Mexico were up 115 percent.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers various programs for the objective of better homes and communities. The Department, which came into existence November 9, 1965, absorbed all of the programs formerly administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) and its constituents. HUD also assumed responsibility for new programs launched by subsequent legislation. The entire range of Federally aided programs for urban renewal, public housing, urban planning, open space land, mass transit, and community facilities was continued and, in some cases, expanded by the 1965 Housing Act.

Relations with the Department of State

HUD's external relations in matters of international policy are through the Department of State. In all its relations with other governments and international organizations, HUD seeks to facilitate foreign policy objectives as they are interpreted by the Department of State. The HUD effort to help in the improvement of housing and urban development throughout the world reflects U.S. foreign policy.

HUD collaborates closely with the State Department's Bureau of International Organization Affairs in providing or proposing delegates to pertinent international conferences and in the preparation of the U.S. position at such meetings. Similarly, HUD prepares or comments on papers in the housing and urban affairs field which grow out of the work with international organizations.

Relations with AID

The basis for HUD's present relations with AID is an Interagency Agreement signed with its predecessor Agency (HHFA) in July 1962. This was the first such agreement signed between AID and another Federal agency under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which specified that in providing technical assistance under the act in the field of education, health, housing, agriculture, or other fields, the Agency shall utilize "to the fullest extent practicable the facilities and resources of the Federal agency or agencies with primary responsibilities for domestic programs in such fields."

Under this agreement, HUD provides, when requested by AID, the following general types of services:

1. Consultation in the formulation of basic policies with respect to housing, urban development, and planning; developing procedures and criteria governing the application of such policies to the preparation of programs; commenting on applications for the various forms of assistance which AID may provide; and supplying

AID with information concerning housing conditions, needs, and developments in countries to which technical assistance is being provided. A supplementary agreement provides that the Federal Housing Administration of HUD process applications to AID for guarantee of mortgages on housing in developing countries.

2. Technical support necessary to AID in discharging its responsibilities, including guidance on the initiation and development of technical assistance and financial aid projects involving housing design, construction methods, building materials, housing finance, urban renewal, planning, and related fields; reviewing and evaluating programs assisted by AID; developing manuals and training materials; and orienting specialists in HUD in order to prepare them to assist in domestic or overseas assignments for AID, when requested.

3. Assistance in recruiting technical personnel and consultants for overseas duty, as well as making experts from its own staff available for short-term assignments.

4. Performing special assignments for AID under contract;

5. Planning and arranging training programs in housing, urban renewal, planning, construction, and other aspects of urban development for foreign nationals brought to the United States by AID for study and observation, as well as orienting and training AID housing technicians and training officers.

Relations with United Nations

An active working relationship is maintained with the Center for Housing, Building, and Planning of the Secretariat of the United Nations. Information is exchanged on a wide range of housing topics including determination of housing needs, international financing, physical planning, building, etc.

An official of HUD usually heads the U.S. delegation to the Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. HUD also is frequently represented on the U.S. delegations to the Council itself and the Commission for Social Development. Similarly, HUD participates in the work of the regional economic commissions and usually is represented on their various committees, subcommittees, working groups, etc., serving the field of housing, building, and planning. HUD also assists in the identification of technicians for U.N. Missions and in developing and supervising training programs for U.N. fellows coming to the United States.

Relations with the Organization of American States

In collaboration with the Department of State, HUD cooperates with the Organization of American States (OAS), which conducts various housing and planning functions. The Pan American Union of the OAS and its Inter-American Center for Housing and Planning (CINVA) located at Bogota, Colombia, conduct research, training, and secretariat activities in this field. Members of the staff have from time to time served as consultants and lecturers in connection with CINVA's program of research and training.

Relation with the International Council for Building (CIB)

HUD, as a member of the United States National Committee for the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation, participates in the work of this organization and through it maintains contacts with research institutions and documentation centers concerned with housing and building in the United States and throughout the world.

Exchange of Information with other Countries

In addition to the activities resulting from its relationship with organizations such as those mentioned above, HUD has an active program of exchanging information and documentation on housing and related subjects with governmental and private organizations outside the United States.

Bilateral intergovernmental conferences of officials concerned with urban development began with a U.S.-Canadian exchange in 1966. Similar bilateral meetings are intended as the need for an exchange of ideas, policies, and methods among officials of governments appears significant.

Service to U.S. Organizations and Industry

HUD shares with other U.S. Government agencies the ever-growing task of keeping U.S. professional associations or other interested groups informed of ideas and housing techniques developed abroad. HUD also serves to provide U.S. officials, professional and trade groups, and individuals with professional contacts in other countries.

Assistance to Foreign Visitors

Scores of foreign visitors other than those of the U.N. or AID programs come to the HUD for briefing, help with programs of observation, assistance in arranging training, and for exchange of ideas. Some come under the sponsorship of their own governments, or professional and business organizations. Private foundations send numerous visitors to HUD. Of special significance because of the calibre of visitors involved are those coming to HUD under the auspices directly or indirectly of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Principally concerned with the development and conservation of U.S. natural resources, this agency might be called more appropriately the Department of Natural Resources.

Chief responsibilities of the Department are:

Managing some 553 million acres of public domain lands and the mineral leasing responsibilities for all other federally owned lands and for the Federal areas off shores.

Reclaiming arid lands in the West, providing irrigation water for more than 9 million acres of agricultural lands in that area, managing many Federal hydro-electric generating and transmission systems, and marketing electric power from plants with an installed capacity of about 18 million kilowatts delivered from federally constructed water, flood, and navigational projects.

Increasing the mineral and fuel potentials of the United States by assisting technically and--in the case of strategic minerals --financially in developing and improving mining methods and geologic knowledge and by promoting conservation through the wise utilization of mineral and fuel resources.

Developing and conserving vital fish and wildlife resources.

Protecting and administering some 230 national parks, monuments, and historical sites, and creating new recreational areas at multi-purpose water resources projects.

Surveying the water and mineral resources of the United States, having in mind future as well as present needs, and providing for geologic and topographic mapping of the country.

Directing and coordinating the national effort to convert saline and brackish water into potable water.

Exercising Federal trust responsibilities for about 380,000 Indians and working constantly to improve their natural and human resources.

Administering and improving economically, socially, and politically the few remaining territorial areas of the United States: Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the UN-mandated Trust Territory of the Pacific.

Administering programs and laws aimed at solving water pollution problems.

Strengthening the Nation's academic capabilities for natural resources research and education by means of grants and other cooperative arrangements with colleges and universities.

To carry out these and other responsibilities, the Department of the Interior has acquired a wide range of expertise in all fields of resources utilization and conservation. The Department's work in preserving and developing resources within the United States requires constant innovation, the fruits of which are being shared increasingly with many nations. The Department draws upon a large and competent pool of professional talent and experienced manpower to implement a multitude of international programs.

Significant in the international sphere during the past 18 months were Secretary of the Interior Udall's trip to Germany in March 1966, at the request of the President, and his trip to the Middle East in March 1967. In Germany, Secretary Udall observed first-hand the advances being made in the effort to control water and air pollution and the advances in other fields directly related to the improvement of man's environment. The ideas and recommendations he brought back for presentation to the President resulted in establishment of a cooperative program with Germany in natural resources, pollution control, and urban development. During his visit to the Middle East, Secretary Udall undertook discussions in various countries on the problem of desalting sea water, and he explored the potential for establishing national parks in several countries.

International Activities

Interior's operations in the international sphere divide into four major categories: (1) foreign technical assistance, (2) foreign trade and tariffs, (3) international organizations, and (4) special programs.

Foreign Technical Assistance

Interior has been involved in foreign technical assistance programs from the beginning of the United States' effort to make available its technical expertise to other nations. The magnitude of the Department's contribution has increased yearly. The larger share of Interior's technical expertise is channeled to foreign countries through AID, taking the form of: (1) the assignment of experts abroad, and (2) the training of approximately 600 foreign nationals annually in the United States. Additional technical expertise is channeled through the U.N. Technical Assistance Program; and additional training is given under the auspices of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256), the U.N. Fellowships Program, and Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc.

The bulk of Interior's technical expertise is contributed by five bureaus: Geological Survey, Reclamation, Mines, Fish and Wildlife, and Public Land Management. Other bureaus and offices involved, but to a lesser extent, are the National Park Service, the Office of Saline Water, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

At the end of fiscal year 1967, Interior had over 200 scientists and technicians working in about 20 foreign countries. Most of them were involved in water-related or mineral-related projects. The less-developed countries are the primary recipients of the benefits of these programs.

Two existing technical assistance programs of particular interest are being implemented by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and are being financed by AID under Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA). One involves continued research to establish the feasibility of commercial production of fish protein concentrate (FPC), a tasteless, odorless, edible powder which is more than 80 percent protein and which is derived from whole fish by a special process developed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The other program involves continued research and eventual training and experimentation aimed at eradication of rodents and other pests which destroy food. Interior regards both programs as part of the combined Federal effort designated by the President as the War on Hunger.

Foreign Trade and Tariffs

Interior's principal interests in the field of international trade are minerals and fisheries products and, to a lesser degree, forest and range commodities. These interests provide the basis for inclusion of the Department in the interagency machinery which formulates policy on foreign trade and tariffs.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Secretary of the Interior is a member of the Trade Advisory Committee. Subordinate officials of the Department serve on working committees created under the same authority for the purpose of further developing and implementing the policies and objectives of the United States in the trade area. They also play a role in related activities such as the export expansion program and the control of exports of strategic materials. In addition, the Department administers the oil import program.

In order to carry out its statutory functions with relationship to domestic fisheries and minerals industries, the Department maintains up-to-date information on developments in major foreign countries. Through arrangements with the Department of State, a number of fisheries and minerals attachés have been placed in U.S. missions abroad. Fisheries attachés presently are assigned to American Embassies in Copenhagen, Tokyo, Lima, Mexico City, and Abidjan. Minerals attachés are located in Ghana, Turkey, Mexico, South Africa, Bolivia, Peru, India, Philippines, and Brazil. In addition, petroleum attaches are stationed in Venezuela, Iran, Libya, and the United Kingdom. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Mines cooperate with the Department of State in the development of the reporting programs of the Foreign Service. As a result Foreign Service Officers at selected overseas posts devote substantial portions of their time to reporting fisheries and minerals matters. These bureaus also provide the focal point within the Federal Government for dissemination of specialized information on foreign developments to domestic fisheries and minerals industries.

International Organizations

With increasing frequency, meetings of the U.N., its subsidiary organs, and other international organizations such as NATO are being devoted to technical subjects, many of which are in the area of natural resources. U.S. participation in and development of policy toward these meetings is coordinated by an interagency group known as the United Nations Economic Committee, chaired by the Department of State, on which Interior is represented. Through the decisions of this Committee, Interior provides technical experts to serve as advisers and provides a technical in-put in the development of policy papers. Interior technicians also render requested advisory opinions on proposed U.N. technical assistance projects.

Under the terms of Articles 73 and 88 of the U.N. Charter, the Department of the Interior has responsibilities for reporting to the U.N. on the administration of the territories of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific,an area administered by agreement between the United States and the U.N. Security Council. The administration of these areas is reviewed annually in sessions of the U.N. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, a subgroup of the U.N. Trusteeship Council. Department officials participate in these annual reviews.

Interior officials also participate in some of the technical committees of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). And the NATO Parliamentarians have requested the Office of Saline Water to act as the worldwide repository and central dissemination point for all available information on the conversion of saline and brackish water to potable water.

Special Programs

The United States conducts two bilateral technical programs very similar in nature, one with Japan and one with Germany. Each arose from an initiative taken by the President and each has the ultimate objective of operating joint research for mutual benefit. Each involves exchanges of information and publications, of technical visits and study tours, and of individual technicians and scientists for the purpose of cooperating in research efforts. Both programs are managed by the Department of the Interior on behalf of the Federal Government.

The content of the program with Japan includes desalination, air and water pollution control, and a search for alternative sources of energy. The program with Germany includes water and air pollution control, coal research, solid waste disposal, noise abatement, and urban development.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor was created by Act of Congress in 1913. The Department's purpose, as stated in the organic act, is "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The Department serves organized and unorganized labor equally, through promoting the welfare of all Americans.

Working with other public agencies and with many private organizations, the Department seeks to accomplish the following:

Get the most suitable job for each worker, and the best worker for the job.

If suitable jobs are not available, provide a source of partial income to eligible workers through unemployment insurance.

Make work places safe and healthful.

Promote better workmen's compensation and rehabilitation for workers who are injured in connection with their work, and compensation for the families of those whose deaths result from work-connected injuries.

Gather and publish data on union agreements which can be used to develop a framework of relationships in which workers and their employers can work out their differences with the least amount of Government intervention.

Promote sound labor standards affecting conditions of employment.

Enforce Federal Legislation affecting the conditions of employment and certain labor-management activities.

Help bring the Nation's workers to a higher level of skills in keeping with new demands imposed by automation and other technological advances.

Publish occupational and labor market information useful to workers and their employers.

Do research, and publish statistics and other factual information, on such matters as employment and unemployment, wages and hours of work, prices and cost of living, labor relations, and work injuries.

Give special attention to groups of workers faced with unusual employment problems, such as older workers, young workers and beginners, women workers, the physically handicapped, minority groups, and veterans.

Promote international harmony with workers of other countries.

International Programs

The Department of Labor, by virtue of its responsibilities and its concern with manpower and labor activities, provides the link between the interests of American wage earners and institutions involved in labor and U.S. foreign policy interests.

The Department's responsibilities in the international field are in the following major areas: (1) International Labor Policy and Program Development; (2) International Technical Assistance; (3) Foreign Economic Policy Development and Trade Negotiation; (4) Participation in Intergovernmental Organizations; (5) Participation in Administration of the Foreign Service; (6) Cultural and Informational Programs; and (7) Research. These activities are directed by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, and are centered in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB).

The knowledge, benefits, and experience gained in a wide range of domestic labor and manpower activity support the Department in its international activities and enable it to play a significant role in the planning, development, and execution of broad foreign labor policies for the U. S. Government. The principal units of the Department providing such support are the Manpower Administration, the Labor-Management Services Administration, the Wage and Labor Standards Administration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

Technical Assistance

The technical resources and expertise of the Department of Labor are utilized to assist developing countries in creating and strengthening labor and manpower institutions and techniques and standards compatible with democratic principles and sound economic development. In addition to bilateral assistance, financed largely through AID funds, more effective U. S. participation is encouraged in multilateral technical assistance by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and similar organizations.

The Department of Labor seeks to make available to the developing countries advisers, planners, and technical specialists with competence in labor standards; labor ministry administration; labor-management relations; labor statistics; and manpower planning, development, training, and utilization. The vehicle for this program is the Department of Labor Technical Assistance Corps (DOLITAC). From July 1965 to April 1968, DOLITAC recorded 116 overseas technical assistance assignments in 25 developing countries. As the availability of this trained corps of labor and manpower experts becomes better known, the demand for their services increases. Technical materials are prepared in support of this program.

Specialized training is provided in the United States for foreign nationals in technical labor and manpower areas and in American trade union practices. For the year ending June 30, 1967, there were 698 participants who arrived for such training: 377 from Latin America, 216 from the Near East and South Asia, 41 from East Asia and Pacific, 59 from Africa, and 5 from Europe. They consisted of 458 trade unionists, 213 government technicians, 15 management representatives, and 12 from universities or other organizations.

Educational and Cultural Exchange

The Department of Labor participates in educational and cultural exchange programs of the Department of State for the purpose of improving understanding abroad of the U. S. worker's role in society, and to provide foreign trade union, government, and other leaders and specialists the opportunity to make studies of the people and institutions of this country. Under this program, 162 leaders, principally trade union and government officials, came to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1967. These included 52 from Latin America, 11 from the Near East and South Asia, 66 from East Asia and Pacific, 11 from Africa, and 22 from Europe.

Arrangements were made for 18 American labor specialists to go abroad under the program during the same period. Of these, 15 went to Japan under the union-to-union exchange program with that country.

International Exhibitions

Through the President's Special International Exhibitions Program carried out by the U. S. Information Agency, the Department conducts exhibits overseas which tell the story of the American worker, his way of life, his standard of living, and the freedoms he enjoys. Seminars dealing with subjects such as work safety are sometimes conducted, particularly in Eastern European countries, in connection with these exhibits.

The Bureau directed the Department's participation in nine U. S. exhibits and produced its first independent labor exhibit, entitled "Labor USA", In fiscal years 1966 and 1967. The exhibitions were held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia; Baghdad, Iraq; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Budapest, Hungary; Poznan, Poland; Bangkok, Thailand; Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; the independent exhibit--the first of its kind ever staged overseas--was held in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

More than 800,000 pamphlets, brochures, and articles were printed and distributed by the labor missions. They were written in various languages including Serbo-Croat, Arabic, Amharic, Polish, and Portugese.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation was established on April 1, 1967. Its statutory functions are to assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government; to facilitate the development and improvement of coordinated transportation service; to stimulate technological advances in transportation; to provide general leadership in the identification and solution of transportation problems; and to develop national transportation policies and programs for recommendation to the President and the Congress.

Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Special Programs

The Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Special Programs serves as the principal staff advisor to the Secretary on international transportation matters and on special programs such as telecommunications, facilitation, and emergency transportation. In general his missions are to:

> Develop international transportation policy to assure the effective execution of international transportation plans and programs and the complete balance with all other programs of the Department.
>
> Provide leadership in the development and improvement of transportation services; identification and resolution of impediments in the processes, procedures, and documentation related to transportation; cooperation with industry and Government agencies in the formulation of U.S. positions in international meetings; recommending legislation when necessary to overcome impediments in the transportation systems; fostering standardization of procedures, equipment, and techniques.
>
> Insure that technical and international policies on the use of the radio frequency spectrum and other forms of communication, and management practices related to these policies, are efficient from the point of view of the Nation.
>
> Develop, establish, and negotiate bilateral and multilateral arrangements for exchange of research information as appropriate to establish necessary arrangements for providing cooperative research and development efforts (with Government or private industry).

Provide leadership, coordination, and professional guidance in the development and implementation of policies, plans, and programs utilizing the expertise of this country's different modes and intermodal combinations of transport to meet the objectives of the Department in transportation technical assistance to other countries.

Develop overall policies, plans, and procedures for provision of centralized control of all modes of transportation in an emergency for movement of passengers and freight traffic of all types, and for determination of the proper apportionment and allocation in an emergency of the total civil transportation capacity, or any portion thereof, to meet essential civil and military needs. Further, to provide the Secretary with staff advice and assistance on emergency readiness policies and internal operations and plans.

Federal Aviation Administration

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) was established within the Department of Transportation as of April 1, 1967, replacing the Federal Aviation Agency which had been created in 1958.

The FAA is responsible for the safety regulation of air commerce; the promotion, encouragement, and development of civil aeronautics; the control of the use of the navigable airspace of the United States and the regulation of both civil and military operations in such airspace; and the development and operation of a common system of air traffic control and navigation for both military and civil aircraft.

International Activities

The Assistant Administrator for International Aviation Affairs is responsible for assisting the Administrator in achieving U.S. and agency objectives in international aviation affairs through: (1) formulation and coordination of policy, plans, programs, and related matters affecting the international activities of the agency; (2) provision of guidance and support to all agency elements having international responsibilities; (3) overall evaluation of agency programs and activities in meeting such objectives; (4) administration of aviation assistance activities of the agency.

In addition, the Southern (Atlanta), Southwestern (Fort Worth), Pacific (Honolulu), and European (Brussels) Regional Offices of FAA carry on safety regulatory and flight inspection programs in areas outside the United States for which they have responsibility.

The international programs of the FAA, with the exception of technical assistance, are an extension of its basic functions, powers, and duties as they relate both to the promotion of the safety of flight of civil aircraft and to encouraging and fostering the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce. The principal FAA international programs are: (1) safety regulation of U.S. aircraft and airmen operating abroad (including the functions of licensing, inspection, investigation, and enforcement); (2) flight inspection of air navigation facilities (principally for the military); (3) technical aviation assistance to other governments; (4) training of foreign nationals; (5) exchange of research and development information and data with other nations; (6) airworthiness certification of foreign manufactured products; (7) participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other international aviation bodies; and (8) operational military liaison.

The following miscellaneous statistics are indicative of the scale of the FAA international activities:

> 12 FAA International Field Offices, 10 of which are located in foreign countries, maintain constant surveillance over the safety of the international and overseas operations of U.S. aircraft and airmen, including 22 U.S. airlines which annually fly close to 400,000 route miles, serving 159 points in 119 foreign countries and/or territories.
>
> In fiscal year 1967, an estimated $9.3 million was made available to the FAA's foreign assistance program from all sources. There were 115 personnel based overseas in this program in 24 foreign countries.
>
> 125 foreign nationals were given training in the United States in fiscal year 1967. In this same fiscal year, about 70 countries were given assistance in the logistic support of their air navigation aids by loan or procurement of spare parts and components unavailable through normal commercial sources.
>
> The FAA participates in approximately 12 to 15 major international civil aviation conferences annually, the majority under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization which has its headquarters in Montreal, Canada.
>
> The FAA provides, on a reimbursable basis, ten liaison officers to the military in the Pacific Area who serve as advisors on air traffic control matters.

Many of the international activities of the FAA are covered by international agreements with other governments. The United States has entered into bilateral agreements with 63 countries covering the exchange of commercial air rights and routes. Agreements have been entered into with 18 other countries covering the terms, conditions, and procedures for certifying as to the airworthiness of the aeronautical products exported from one contracting party to the other. The foreign assistance program administered by the FAA is largely based on written agreements with the Agency for International Development, Department of Defense, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the recipient foreign governments. The United States is a party to a number of multilateral agreements which play a large part in the FAA international programs, viz.: Convention on International Civil Aviation; International Air Services Transit Agreement; Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Transportation by Air; Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft; Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland; Agreement on the Joint Financing of

Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands; Agreement on North Atlantic Ocean Stations; and International Telecommunication Convention.

In carrying out its international activities, the FAA is concerned with the activities of the following international and regional governmental organizations:

European Civil Aviation Conference;
International Civil Aviation Organization;
International Labor Organization;
International Telecommunication Union;
North Atlantic Treaty Organization:
  Civil Aviation Planning Committee and
  Committee for European Airspace Coordination;
World Meteorological Organization

The FAA prepares, or participates in the preparation of, the U.S. position for meetings of the above international and regional governmental bodies, and makes available individuals to serve on the U.S. delegations to such meetings. With respect to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the FAA provides a full-time Air Navigation Commissioner who serves in Montreal. The FAA activities in relation to international governmental organizations are fully coordinated with other Federal agencies, chiefly the Departments of State, Commerce, and Defense and the Civil Aeronautics Board. The bulk of such coordination is carried out through the mechanism of an Interagency Group on International Aviation with the secretariat supplied by the FAA.

The FAA international programs are also coordinated with various national nongovernmental groups, including the following: Air Transport Association of America; Aerospace Industries Association; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; Airline Pilots Association; and Aeronautical Radio, Inc. Liaison is also maintained with a number of international nongovernmental bodies including: International Air Transport Association; International Council of Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations; and Airport Operators Council International.

The FAA participates with other governmental agencies in the control of the export of certain commodities -- specifically, as part of the Advisory Committee on Export Policy structure headed by the Department of Commerce and in connection with the munitions export control program of the Department of State.

The principal office of the Department of State with which the FAA is concerned in the conduct of its international programs is the Bureau of Economic Affairs, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation and Telecommunications. Frequent contact is also maintained with the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, particularly with the Office of International Conferences and the Office of International Organization Recruitment. When information is required concerning particular countries or geographic areas, recourse is often had to the specialists within the various "geographic" bureaus of the Department of State. In addition, on technical assistance matters the FAA maintains close liaison with the Agency for International Development (AID).

Another area of cooperation between FAA and the Department of State is in the civil air attaché program. We provide, on loan to the Foreign Service, experienced professional aviation experts who, as civil air attaches, serve as a part of American embassy staffs in key foreign capitals. This program aims at helping advance U.S. national aviation interests abroad. Additionally, the exchange of personnel between the two agencies is expected to enhance mutual understanding of U.S. international aviation objectives and produce better techniques for their achievement.

Data on FAA International Programs by Countries

FAA International Field Offices. The safety efforts involving the international operations of U.S. flag air carriers are carried out from offices located in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Lima, Brussels, Beirut, Tokyo, Manila, Frankfurt, Saigon, Lagos, New York, and San Francisco. Additionally, some safety regulatory services are provided from the general FAA representative offices in London, Paris, and Rome.

Technical Aviation Assistance. The FAA maintains civil aviation assistance groups, funded by AID, in the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Afghanistan, and Tunisia. A Regional Office for Central American and Panama is located in Guatemala and serves Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Panama. In addition, a regional aviation assistance group headquarters in Panama gives short-term technical assistance to the Central and South American countries. Military aviation assistance groups are administered for the Department of Defense from military funds in the following countries: Greece, Iran, Jordan, Spain, Turkey, and Okinawa. Reimbursable assistance is furnished other governments from time to time on a temporary basis.

Training of Foreign Nationals. This training is accomplished on a reimbursable basis at the FAA Academy at Oklahoma City and at various FAA field facilities. The training facilities of other U.S. Government agencies, State and municipal governments, and industry organizations are also utilized. The countries from which the trainees come are too numerous to list as they are drawn from throughout Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

Miscellaneous FAA International Offices:

1) Europe, Africa, and Middle East Region. The Office of the Assistant Administrator responsible for this region is located in Brussels, Belgium.

2) U.S. Administrator for Aeronautics, Berlin. This officer is stationed at the Tempelhof Central Airport, Berlin.

3) U.S. Air Navigation Commissioner, Montreal. One of the important sub-groups of the International Civil Aviation Organization is a 12-member Air Navigation Commission. The U.S. is represented on this group by a member of the staff of the Office of the U.S. Representative to the Organization.

4) U.S. Aviation Advisor to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus.

The following publications are a regular source of current information about the international programs of the FAA: (1) FAA Annual Report, published on a fiscal year basis; (2) FAA Horizons, the official employee publication of the FAA, published monthly by the FAA Office of Information Services, Washington, D.C.; (3) ICAO Bulletin, published monthly by the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Canada. A privately-published newsletter, International Aviation, gives a weekly round-up of world air transportation news.

Federal Highway Administration

The Federal Highway Administration, through its components, carries out the responsibilities of the Department of Transportation relating to the highway mode of transportation. The Bureau of Public Roads administers programs of Federal and Federal-aid highway construction, administration, and research under provisions of Title 23 U.S. Code. The National Highway Safety Bureau carries out motor vehicle and traffic safety programs under provisions of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, and highway safety programs pursuant to provisions of the Highway Safety Act of 1966. Motor carrier safety functions, relating to provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, that were transferred to the Department of Transportation are performed by the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety.

The Bureau of Public Roads since 1930 has been assisting in the construction of the Central American portion of the Inter-American Highway from Guatemala through El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The entire highway has been open to all-weather traffic since 1963, but at the close of fiscal year 1967 approximately 10% of the highway remains to be paved.

Technical assistance and engineering supervision also were furnished the Organization of American States in conducting surveys across the Darien Gap jungle between Panama and Colombia to develop cost estimates for highway construction to link the American continents.

Since World War II, in cooperation with the Department of State, foreign aid agencies, and international lending institutions, the Bureau of Public Roads also has given technical assistance, advice, and consultation to many foreign countries in establishing competent highway organizations and training their nationals to staff them, and in developing highway systems and highway construction and maintenance programs. These activities have done much to foster economic and social growth in the under-developed nations. The Bureau of Public Roads participated in 12 such programs during 1966, in Central and South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

The aid to Central American Republics in construction of the Inter-American Highway, and the technical assistance programs in other countries, are carried out by Bureau of Public Roads offices located in the host countries. Procurement and transportation of highway construction and maintenance equipment, materials, and supplies account for a large share of the expenditures involved.

In addition, several types of study and training programs in modern highway practices are conducted for visiting foreign public works officials, highway engineers, and technicians. Sponsors of these training programs include AID, the United Nations, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, and foreign governments. In all, 402 engineers and officials from 58 countries have participated in 315 man-months of study and training, with 78 percent under AID sponsorship.

A division in the Office of Engineering and Operations, under the supervision of the Deputy Associate Director for Operations, is responsible for the coordination and administration of the foreign program activities.

The Bureau of Public Roads also has responsibilities with respect to certain international highways on the American continent, and participates in the formulation of conventions governing traffic regulation and reciprocity among American nations. Other international activities include cooperative highway research and technology and traffic operations, with Bureau of Public Roads officials participating as U.S. Government representatives or observers at convocations of international highway organizations or groups.

The National Highway Safety Bureau will engage in international activities relating principally to the application of safety performance standards with respect to motor vehicles of foreign manufacture imported for operation on U.S. highways; the international exchange of technical and scientific highway traffic and motor vehicle safety information and technological advances; the development of international compatibility in traffic signs and driver licensing; and matters involving the effect on international trade and commercial relations and the impact of the standards-setting process on foreign motor vehicle manufacturers with regard to overall U.S. foreign policy.

The international functions of the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety relate generally to those concerned with the regulation of the transportation of passengers and property by motor carriers in foreign commerce, crossing international highway connections at border points on the American continent.

U.S. Coast Guard

The Coast Guard's primary missions are to provide search and rescue services, to develop and administer a merchant marine safety program, to maintain a state of readiness for military operations in time of war or national emergency, to provide a comprehensive system of aids to navigation for the Armed Forces and marine commerce, to carry out an effective port security program, to carry out an effective marine sciences program, and to enforce or assist in the enforcement of Federal laws on the high seas or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The U.S. Coast Guard is vitally concerned with international maritime safety and most of its international activities revolve around this mission. Although the Department of State has the prime responsibility to approve U.S. positions in the international field, it has stated that the "Department of State must look to the Coast Guard as the agency of our Government having the facilities, trained personnel, and technical knowledge of all maritime safety activities...to enable effective United States participation in, and implementation of, international agreements in this highly specialized field. The United States, of course, has not been backward in its interest in safety measures designed to preserve life and property at sea, and its active participation in international efforts to this end contributes substantially to good foreign relations. The Coast Guard also has done an excellent job in enabling the United States to discharge, on a national basis, the many obligations arising from these treaties and agreements which require the special knowledge and facilities possessed by it."

International programs are involved in all but one of the mission areas of the Coast Guard. These mission areas are: Merchant Marine Safety; Search and Rescue; Marine Law Enforcement; Oceanography; Aids to Navigation.

In cooperation with other U.S. Government agencies, the Coast Guard provides training in its areas of operation for selected foreign nationals. This training generally includes attendance at the Officers Candidate School. About one-half of these trainees are sponsored by AID; the balance are referred by the Navy Department, Federal Aviation Agency, Department of Labor, and Department of Commerce. Fields of training include: search and rescue, navigation, marine safety, port security, and law enforcement.

At the request of foreign governments, under the sponsorship of AID, the Coast Guard provides technical assistance groups to governments. These groups assist and advise the host governments in the performance of general Coast Guard duties.

The U.S. Coast Guard participates in international conferences in various fields associated with maritime safety. The most active participation is with the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) for which the Coast Guard provides delegates and advisors for 20 to 25 meetings per year.

There are many international agreements with foreign governments in which the Coast Guard is vitally concerned; however, these agreements are made between sovereign states and are not necessarily international agreements made by the Coast Guard.

Various agreements have been made with the nations regarding the establishment and operation of long-range electronic aids (LORAN). These agreements are handled by the Department of State. Agreements usually are made for all stations located on foreign soil and deal with the necessary land permission to operate the LORAN frequencies in accordance with International Telecommunication Union (ITU) regulations, etc.

The names of the international organizations with which the U.S. Coast Guard carries out its international activities are listed in the pamphlet entitled "Summary of Coast Guard Participation in International Affairs."

In carrying out the international program of the U.S. Coast Guard, liaison is maintained with many elements of the Department of State, some of which are the Office of Maritime Affairs, the Office of Communications, the Office of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, the Office of International Conferences, and the Office of Economic and Social Affairs.

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is charged with the construction and operation of that part of the Seaway in the U.S. territory between Lake Ontario and St. Regis, New York. The Corporation operates on an international level in conjunction with a similar agency in Canada regarding tolls, rules of measurement of vessels and cargoes, and the development and utilization of the waterway. In addition, the

Corporation participates with its Canadian counterpart in the ownership and operation of the Cornwal-Massena International Bridge.

Further, the Corporation is charged with the financial responsibility of repaying its cost plus interest to the U.S. Treasury Department within a 50-year period. The total debt approximates $140 million.

In addition, the Corporation works in cooperation with other international agencies in establishment of rules and regulations of transit in international waterways.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was created by the Communications Act of 1934 and administers that act, as amended.

It was established "for the purpose of regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority..."

International Activities

The Commission affords an opportunity for key foreign communications personnel to study and observe telecommunications systems in this country. It does so through participation in a technical assistance program which is a joint effort of the Commission, the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a specialized agency of the United Nations. The program is conducted with the cooperation of operating companies, equipment manufacturers, institutions for technical training, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

During fiscal year 1967, the Commission arranged training for 24 participants from 13 foreign countries. The length of training averaged 4 1/2 months for each participant. The countries, and the number of their participants, were: Yugoslavia, 6; Korea, 4; Dominican Republic, Mexico, and India, 2 each; and Turkey, Sudan, Taiwan, Israel, Greece, Venezuela, the Philippines, and Kuwait, 1 each.

In addition, 94 visitors representing 29 countries were counseled by Commission personnel. These countries, and the number of their participants, were: Brazil, 12; Dominican Republic, 11; Ecuador, 10; Japan, 9; Argentina, 8; Bolivia and Venezuela, 5 each; India, 4; Paraguay and Taiwan, 3 each; Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, and Sweden, 2 each; and Belgium, British Honduras, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Ghana, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, Spain, and Yugoslavia, 1 each.

On the job training in broadcast regulations and technical standards, frequency management, and monitoring and direction finding is provided to those foreign visitors interested in these particular activities.

During fiscal year 1967, the Commission prepared for 42 international telecommunication conferences of which 29 were multilateral and 13 bilateral. This participation was under Department of State sponsorship or with State Department concurrence.

The Commission furnished 6 delegation chairmen, 4 vice chairmen, and 77 other representatives for delegations to 38 international sessions, under the auspices of ITU or its associated organizations. These sessions considered matters such as the coordination of international broadcasting schedules, negotiation of the U.S.-Mexico Agreement regarding Radio Broadcasting in the Standard Broadcast Band, and technical standards on various subjects.

The Commission continued its activity in the U.S. preparatory work, under the Department of State, for the ITU World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) for the Maritime Mobile Service which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from September 18 - November 4, 1967. Informal preparatory meetings to discuss U.S. preliminary views for this conference were held with Canada, United Kingdom, Spain, and Sweden. A team of U.S. telecommunication experts also attended the Allied Radio Frequency Agency (ARFA) Joint Military/Civil Meeting on this subject held in London, January 4-6, 1967.

In addition, under sponsorship of the Department of State, U.S. preparatory work was done for the First Session of the ITU Study Group for the preparation of a draft Constitutional Charter for the Union which met at Geneva, December 4-8, 1967. A member of the Commission's staff was elected by the 1966 ITU Administrative Council to serve as one of the 10 members of this special Study Group. The 1965 Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference decided that such a draft should be prepared and distributed to the Members of the Union for consideration at least 1 year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Geneva in 1971.

In international aviation activity, policy is formulated by the Interagency Group on International Aviation (IGIA) for the guidance of U.S. representatives to such international meetings as ITU and ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization). During the 1967 fiscal year, representatives of the Commission assisted in preparing the U.S. position for numerous ICAO meetings, and Commission representatives continued to participate in study groups of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) of the ITU.

The Commission makes all frequency notifications on behalf of the United States to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) in Geneva.

Commission regulation of telephone and telegraph companies in the United States which handle international traffic now extends to communication relayed by space satellites. This involves agreements with other nations on the frequencies and earth terminals to be used.

The Commission also licenses radio stations on American planes and ships in international as well as domestic service and, under international agreement and upon request, inspects the radio equipment of certain foreign vessels calling at U.S. ports.

In domestic administration of telecommunications provisions of treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party, the Commission helps to resolve complaints of interference between radio stations in the United States and those in foreign countries. Besides patrolling the radio spectrum for violators, its monitoring network furnishes radio bearings for planes and ships in distress.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States. It was created by the Federal Reserve Act which became a law on December 23, 1913. The basic function of the Federal Reserve System is to make possible a flow of credit and money that will foster orderly economic growth and a stable dollar, encourage business and employment, and facilitate a long-run balance in the nation's international payments.

The System comprises the Board of Governors in Washington, D. C.; the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 branches situated in different sections of the United States; the Federal Open Market Committee; the Federal Advisory Council; and over 6,000 member banks.

General responsibility for the visitors' program at the Board of Governors rests with the Secretary of the Board, with specific responsibility being delegated to an Assistant Secretary of the Board.

As the Nation's central banking system, the Federal Reserve seeks to maintain close relations with other central banks, ministries of finance, and international financial organizations. In this connection, the System provides programs for visitors to the Federal Reserve from such institutions, either on an individual or group basis. In addition, the System provides programs for students of money and banking and finance. Although many of the foreign visitors to the Federal Reserve are affiliated with central banks, and their visits are sponsored by such institutions, a number of visitors received by the Federal Reserve are sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and other Government agencies including the Departments of Commerce and Labor. The Board of Governors also maintains liaison with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in this activity.

During the period July 1966-June 1967, a total of 668 visitors, representing 92 different countries and ranging from students to high government officials, visited the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington. Also during the same period, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks received a considerable number of visitors, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York receiving the largest number.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress was established by Act of Congress in 1800. Subsequent acts created a Law Library as a part of the Library of Congress, deposited the library of the Smithsonian Institution in the Library of Congress, created various departments or divisions therein, and established within the Library the Office of the Register of Copyrights. Regular appropriations from Congress are the main support of the Library. Gifts of materials for the collections or gifts of money for immediate use may be accepted by the Librarian of Congress, however, and--in addition--the Library of Congress Trust Fund Act of 1925, as amended, authorizes the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board to accept and deposit in the U. S. Treasury (as a permanent loan) endowment funds up to a limit of $10 million, drawing interest at 4 percent, and to administer the use of this income by the Library.

The international elements in the Library are evident in its organization, holdings, and activities. Its Law Library has divisions which give reference service to the public and conduct legal research for Congress in American and British law, Far Eastern law, European law, Near Eastern and North African law, Hispanic law, and foreign law in general. Another department, the Legislative Reference Service, not only has a Foreign Affairs Division to conduct research for Congress but has among its staff in other divisions senior specialists and other researchers in foreign economics, international finance, and other aspects of international relations. In the Reference Department, which provides service to both Congress and the public on all collections except legal materials, are such specialized divisions as the Hispanic Foundation, the Orientalia Division, and the Slavic and Central European Division, as well as an African Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

The Library's extensive collections, totaling more than 54,000,000 items, are universal in scope and acquired from around the globe. They include more than 14,000,000 books and pamphlets on every subject and in numerous languages, as well as collections in every form that man has invented to record his knowledge.

Activities

The activities of the Library include:
(1) The Free Use of the Library for Reference. For the purposes of reference, the use of the Library's 17 reading rooms is free without introduction or credential to any adult inquirer from any place--except that identification must be established in the Manuscript Reading Room and the Rare Book Room. Some reference work is carried on by correspondence when inquirers have exhausted their local or State library resources. The Library gives priority to inquiries pertaining to its holdings of

special materials or to subjects in which its resources are unique.

(2) Extension of Service. The Library extends its services through (a) an interlibrary loan system; (b) the photoduplication, at reasonable cost, of books, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, and prints in its collections, provided the materials are not copyrighted or otherwise restricted; (c) the sale of sound recordings, reproduced through gift funds from its archives of tape recorded folk music or poetry and literature; (d) the presentation of varied exhibitions of fine prints, rare books, and maps; manuscripts, and other unusual items from the collections, and the loan of some exhibitions for travel to other institutions here and abroad--including the biennial National Exhibition of Prints which the Library sponsors through gift funds to acquire contemporary fine prints; (e) the presentation through gift funds of poetry readings, lectures, and concerts of chamber music, the sponsorship of concerts in cities of the United States where chamber music might not otherwise be heard, and the commissioning of new works of music; (f) the publication of facsimiles of original manuscripts or rare printings in the collections; (g) the provision of books in raised type and "talking book" records and sound machines for blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and its Territories; (h) the exchange of duplicates with other institutions; (i) the preparation of bibliographical guides responsive to the needs of Government and research; (j) the publication and sale of printed catalog cards, catalogs in book form, bibliographies, and other technical tools, which make available to scholars and other libraries the results of its expert cataloging and bibliographical work; (k) the development of a scientific scheme of classification and cataloging embracing the entire field of printed matter; (l) the publication of catalogs of all works registered for copyright in the United States; (m) the maintenance and publication of a National Union Catalog and of axiliary union catalogs for Slavic, Hebraic, Japanese, and Chinese materials.

International Activities

Public Law 480 Program. With appropriations granted pursuant to section 104 (n) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480), as amended, the Library of Congress carries on a program for the acquisition of library materials in Ceylon, India, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Israel, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia. In each of the countries, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States are used to employ local staff, to rent office space, to purchase books and other library materials, and to ship the materials acquired directly to the Library of Congress and to other U.S. libraries. Some 40 research libraries receive sets of foreign-language materials and 310 libraries in all 50 of the States receive sets of English-language materials under this program. Over 1,725,000 publications are acquired annually under this program.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

Under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library of Congress is entrusted with the responsibility of acquiring all materials currently published throughout the world which are of value to scholarship and for providing catalog information for these materials promptly after receipt and distributing bibliographic information by printing catalog cards and by other means. In order to implement this program, the Library of Congress has established Shared Cataloging Offices in London, Paris, Oslo, Wiesbaden, Vienna, The Hague, and Belgrade. These offices provide bibliographic coverage of the publishing output of Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Belgium, as well as of the countries in which they are located. In addition, regional acquisitions offices are operating in Nairobi, Kenya, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to obtain materials not readily available through normal trade channels. The books acquired and cataloged under this program are listed in the Library's *National Union Catalog*, which, in effect, is becoming more and more an international bibliography.

International Exchange of Publications

The Library of Congress participates in the mutual exchange of official publications with 102 other governments in accordance with Treaties, Stipulations, Conventions, and other formal agreements made between the United States and various foreign countries. In addition, the Library of Congress carries on exchanges of publications with some 24,000 foreign libraries, educational organizations, and research institutions, including 2,350 exchanges with international organizations.

The Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians

This program, administered by the Library of Congress, permits a limited number of carefully chosen professional librarians from foreign countries to be brought to the United States under the auspices of the U.S. Department of State. During their stay, the individuals chosen work for 11 months as members of the staffs of the sponsoring libraries selected to give them the types of experience desired. In addition, funds are provided to them for 40 days of orientation, travel, and attendance at professional meetings.

Exchange Visitor Program

The Library has an exchange visitor program (No. GS-21) whereby a limited number of qualified foreign librarians are able to learn and work at the Library of Congress for a period not to exceed one year.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. The statutory functions of NASA are to:

> Conduct research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere with a view to their practical solution.
>
> Develop, construct, test, and operate aeronautical and space vehicles for research purposes.
>
> Conduct such activities as may be required for the exploration of space.
>
> Arrange for participation by the scientific community in planning scientific measurements and observations to be made through use of aeronautical and space vehicles, and conduct or arrange for the conduct of such measurements and observations.
>
> Provide for the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof.

International Activities *

The legislative authority for NASA's international activities is contained in sections 102 (c) (7)and 205 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958:

> "The aeronautical and space activities of the United States shall be conducted so as to contribute materially to ...cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations in work done pursuant to this Act and in the peaceful application of the results thereof.
>
> "The Administration, under the foreign policy guidance of the President, may engage in a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to this Act, and in the peaceful application of the results thereof, pursuant to agreements made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate."

In carrying out the mandate of the Act, NASA has engaged in a broad range of international activities. By January 1967, there were 72 political jurisdictions working with NASA in joint flight, flight support, or training programs. The Office of International Affairs coordinates with the Department of State in carrying out the objectives of the Act on an international basis.

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* A semiannual report summarizing NASA's international activities, country by country, and its international personnel exchanges may be obtained from the NASA Office of International Affairs.

NASA's policy is to have its international programs carried out under the terms of agency-to-agency agreements between NASA and a central civilian agency designated by the participating foreign government. These agency agreements are confirmed by governmental level agreements whenever it is thought advisable by the Department of State or the Foreign Office concerned.

NASA's agency agreements are precisely defined in terms of specific projects which are to mutual scientific interest. Under the terms of these agreements there is no exchange of funds; each participant accepts financial responsibility for its own contributions to the joint projects. In all such agreements, the scientific results from experiments are required to be published in the open scientific literature.

Although NASA has no official, direct relationship with international organizations, NASA personnel assist, advise,or participate directly or indirectly in connection with the following: United Nations, Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; NASA-Advisory Group on Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD); The Committee on Space Research (COSPAR); and member unions of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

Education and Training

In the education and training area, NASA has established three programs:

1. A postdoctoral associateship program for recognized senior scientists who may spend one or more years conducting theoretical or experimental research at a NASA center. Such associateships carry appropriately liberal stipends provided by NASA through the National Academy of Sciences, which administers the program.

2. The International University Fellowships in Space Sciences program in which foreign predoctoral graduate students sponsored by their national or regional space organization may take one or two years of study and research at one of 28 participating universities. The foreign sponsoring agency provides international travel and subsistence in this country, while NASA, through the National Academy of Sciences, provides university costs and domestic travel.

3. On-the-job orientation and instruction of foreign technicians and scientists in connection with cooperative programs is provided for varying periods at NASA's centers and the launching station at Wallops Island, Virginia, with the foreign sponsor funding all expenses of its trainees. Increased local participation in the operation of foreign stations in NASA's global tracking and data acquisition networks is also facilitated through a training program under the cognizance of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Under these programs, there were 88 resident research associates from 23 countries participating in research at NASA Centers in June 1967. Forty-five fellows from 13 countries studied in the space sciences at 28 U. S. universities during the 1966-67 academic year, and there have been a total of 364 trainees from 19 countries participating in the technical training program.

NASA and its centers have hosted approximately 20,300 foreign nationals, including officials and scientists connected with space activities, from 124 countries since the beginning of the program. The purposes of these visits range from general tours of the facilities to scientific and technical discussions with NASA personnel.

Cooperative Projects

The overall NASA international program includes the planning and carrying-out of cooperative projects with the space agencies (or other appropriate national organizations) of other countries. These projects are arranged in response to specific scientific proposals from the countries involved and are viewed as an integral part of the NASA research and development program. Each cooperating country agrees to support its portion of the cooperative project, and both sides agree to make the experimental results available to the worldwide scientific community.

Since the beginning of the program, NASA has undertaken 15 such cooperative projects calling for the launching of international satellites. These involve five countries under bilateral arrangements and the European Space Research Organization. By mid-1967 eight satellites had been successfully launched.

NASA is also prepared to cooperate with the scientists of other countries by accommodating experiments prepared by foreign scientists on NASA scientific satellites and probes. These are selected in open competition with the proposals of U.S. scientists and the experiments are considered a part of NASA's space science program.

A wide range of joint sounding rocket cooperative projects has made it possible for 19 countries to engage in worthwhile space and upper atmosphere research programs at minimum cost. NASA cooperation in this field has contributed to the development of a number of foreign rocket launching sites distributed geographically so as to make major contribution to atmospheric and space sciences.

In addition to the above flight projects, NASA has entered into cooperative arrangements with over 60 countries in communications, meteorology, geodesy, and ionospheric physics. These ground-based projects include such activities as synoptic ground measurements of ionospheric activity in coordination with satellite studies, the construction and operation of experimental earth stations to work with NASA communication satellites, and ground stations for the reception of cloud cover photographs transmitted by NASA meteorological satellites.

Additionally, demonstrations of television and other communications techniques on an international basis were made possible by means of Echo, Telstar, Relay, Syncom, and ATS, through cooperative programs in which England and France constructed major ground terminals in their own territories with their own funds. More recently, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Scandinavia, and Canada also participated in these programs. India is presently constructing a ground station at Ahmedabad, with which it hopes to participate in the Applications Technology Satellite program.

NASA's tracking and data acquisition stations are operated wholly or in part with local technicians, and several countries defray all or a significant part of the operating costs of stations located in their territories.

Exchange of Information

The results of NASA experiments are made available to scientists and engineers both in the United States and abroad. Under NASA's document exchange program, arrangements are established with foreign universities, research institutes,and government agencies for the exchange of scientific and technical publications relating to aerospace activities. In June 1967, there were in effect document exchange arrangements with 295 institutions in 47 countries. Abstracts of exchange materials received in NASA are included either in NASA's biweekly publication for report literature, Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR), or the NASA-supported biweekly publication for journal literature, International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA). This worldwide cooperative collection effort has resulted in a significant expansion of the information bank of aerospace literature; for example, of the 30,000 documents indexed in STAR during 1966, approximately 11,000 were of foreign origin. Foreign documents received by NASA are made available to other U.S. Government agencies and their contractors, and through the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, to the public.

NASA makes available to the U.S. Information Agency actual spacecraft and models, as well as two-dimensional exhibits, for public display abroad.

Six NASA Spacemobiles--vehicles equipped with space science demonstration materials--operate overseas under agreements with countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America which furnish lecturers and schedule the Spacemobile units to schools and educational institutions.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

The National Archives and Records Service, headed by the Archivist of the United States, was established in 1949 by the Administrator of General Services to supersede the National Archives Establishment, created in 1934. It is responsible for selecting, preserving, and making available to the Government and the public the permanently valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government and for promoting improved current records management and paperwork practices in Federal agencies. It is also responsible for publishing the laws, constitutional amendments, Presidential documents, and administrative regulations having general applicability and legal effect, and for the administration of the Presidential libraries and Federal records centers.

To make selected bodies of important research materials available throughout the world the National Archives reproduces them on microfilm, positive prints of which are for sale at moderate cost. Historic documents, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights, are reproduced in facsimile for sale to the public.

The National Historical Publications Commission, of which the Archivist of the United States is chairman, makes plans and recommendations for the publication at public expense of important historical works and collections of sources, and cooperates with and encourages appropriate agencies, both public and private, in collecting, preserving, and, when desirable, editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States. The Commission is also responsible for advising the Administrator of General Services with respect to the making of allocations to Federal agencies and grants to State and nonprofit organizations and institutions for the collecting, describing, preserving, compiling, and publishing of documentary sources significant to the history of the United States

International Activities

The National Archives, one of the world's leading research institutions, answers nearly 600,000 requests each year, by mail, telephone, and personal visit, for information pertaining to the records in its custody. These holdings amount to almost 900,000 cubic feet of records and they include textual records, maps, motion pictures, sound recordings, and photographs. In them are embodied the experience of the Federal Government in dealing with the problems of growth and development of the United States over the last 200 years, as well as documentation concerning the relations of the United States with other nations. Requests for information or for microfilm come from officials of other governments, from foreign institutions, or from foreign scholars studying in the United States.

Regular exchanges of publications have been established with countries throughout the world. Professional assistance and advice are given foreign archivists through in-service training programs in the National Archives in Washington, through summer institutes jointly sponsored by the National Archives and American University, through the distribution of technical manuals prepared by the National Archives in English and other languages, and through correspondence. Staff members have also undertaken consulting assignments in foreign countries at the request of foreign governments.

The first inter-American seminar on archival problems, sponsored by the National Archives in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation, the Pan American Union, and the Department of State, was held in Washington, D.C. in 1961, when 42 leading archivists from 18 Latin American countries met to exchange information on archival principles and techniques. The most recent international meeting to which the National Archives was host was the Extraordinary Congress of the International Council on Archives, held in Washington May 9 - 14, 1966, which was attended by over 200 delegates from more than 50 countries.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, established as a new independent agency under Public Law 89-209 of September 29, 1965, has two major branches: a National Endowment for the Arts, and a National Endowment for the Humanities. Each Endowment is given guidance and advice by its Council of private citizens, appointed by the President. In each case, the Council Chairman serves as the chief executive officer of the Endowment.

The advisory body for the Arts Endowment is the National Council on the Arts, established during 1964 by Public Law 88-579. It is composed of private citizens who are knowledgeable and experienced in the arts. The new act increases this Council's membership by two, so that it will be composed of 26 private citizens and its Chairman.

The structure for the Humanities Endowment is exactly parallel, with a new National Council on the Humanities established under Public Law 89-209 and consisting of 26 private citizens and the Chairman. Its members are chosen on the basis of distinguished service, scholarship,and/or creativity.

There is also provision for coordination between the two Endowments and with related Federal bureaus and agencies. This insures maximum opportunity for cooperative activities and prevents duplication of effort. Coordination is provided through a Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, composed of nine members:

The Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts
The Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities
The U.S. Commissioner of Education
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
The Director of the National Science Foundation
The Librarian of Congress
The Director of the National Gallery of Art
The Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts
The Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs

Funding. Upon establishment, each Endowment was authorized $5 million for each of three fiscal years (1966, 1967, and 1968). In addition, funds were made available to match donations from private sources and appropriations by the States for activities in the field of cultural endeavors. Beginning with fiscal year 1969, authorizations became subject to review by the Congress.

Grants. Applications are made to the Chairman of each of the Endowments, depending on the nature of the request. Procedures and criteria of the grants-in-aid programs are guided by the two Councils of private citizens, the National Council on the Arts,and the National Council on the Humanities.

National Endowment for the Arts

Activities in the arts are broad in scope and include the following:

> Productions which have substantial artistic and cultural significance, giving emphasis to American creativity and the maintenance and encouragement of professional excellence.
>
> Productions, meeting professional standards or standards of authenticity, irrespective of origin which are of significant merit and which, without such assistance, would otherwise be unavailable to our citizens in many areas of the country.
>
> Projects that will encourage and assist artists and enable them to achieve standards of professional excellence.
>
> Workshops that will encourage and develop the appreciation and enjoyment of the arts by U.S. citizens.
>
> Other relevant projects, including surveys, research, and planning in the arts.

"The arts" as defined by P.L. 89-209 include music (instrumental and vocal), dance, drama, folk art, creative writing, architecture and allied fields, painting, sculpture, graphic and craft arts, industrial design, costume and fashion design, motion pictures, television, radio, tape and sound recording, and the arts related to the presentation, performance, execution, and exhibition of such major art forms.

Endowment programs have also assisted the international arts field. Support was given to the first international conferences held in the United States by American P.E.N. (Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, and Novelists), the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Michigan, and the International Theatre Institute. More than 600 writers, 800 musicians, and 125 directors, professors, playwrights, and actors from abroad participated in these international art events, which were hosted for the first time by American organizations.

One hundred and sixty delegates from 44 countries including Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. and several hundred Americans participated in the 12th Congress of the International Theatre Institute (ITI), an international theatre organization founded and sponsored by UNESCO and currently approaching its 20th birthday. The biennial Congress was held in the United States for the first time and hosted by ITI's U.S. Centre, the American National Theatre and Academy.

This international meeting affords the opportunity for theatre leaders from all over the world to exchange ideas and to discuss mutual problems and solutions. In demonstrating the American theatre in action to theatre people from abroad, it also gave to the American theatre itself a sense of its own international value, importance, and responsibility. All facets of the United States theatre participated both in the planning and the realization of the Congress. A grant of $35,000 was awarded by the Endowment for this conference.

National Endowment for the Humanities

The Endowment for the Humanities was established to:

> Develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of progress and scholarship in the Humanities.
>
> Initiate and support research and programs to strengthen the research potential of the United States in the Humanities.
>
> Award fellowships and grants to institutions or individuals for training and workshops in the Humanities.
>
> Foster public understanding and appreciation of the Humanities.
>
> Support the publication of scholarly works in the Humanities.

The term "Humanities" as defined in P.L. 89-209 includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following: language, both modern and classical; linguistics; literature; history; jurisprudence; philosophy; archaeology; the history, criticism, theory and practice of the arts; and those aspects of the social sciences which have humanistic content and employ humanistic methods.

No programs were established directly for support of international activity during fiscal year 1967, the Endowment's first full year of operation. However, a description of present activity indicates certain areas in which eventually the Endowment may seek to offer programs for support of international activity:

The Division of Fellowships and Stipends supports individual scholarship and training by providing individuals with time uninterrupted by other responsibilities. Two types of fellowships, a summer stipend program and a six-to-eight month program, are intended to give promising young scholars time and opportunity for development during the early years of their professional life. Applicants for both programs must have completed the Ph.D. or equivalent professional training within five years prior to the date on which applications are due. In fiscal year 1967, there were 228 fellowships awarded to young scholars.

The third type of fellowship is the Senior Fellowship which is intended for persons who have been active as scholars, writers, or teachers for a number of years and have produced significant original work. Fifty-seven senior fellowships were awarded in fiscal year 1967.

Approximately 30 percent of all the fellows have used their awards for research, writing, and study abroad. Those who have gone abroad have been concerned mainly with the fields of history, foreign languages (both classical and modern), literature, and the arts. They have not been formally affiliated with institutions abroad, but have made use of both public and private research facilities.

The Division of Research and Publication supports research and programs intended to strengthen the research potential of the United States, as well as to encourage the preparation of scholarly works in the humanities. Three types of projects are supported at present: a) scholarly research projects in the humanities, including necessary aids to scholarly research; b) the preparation of editions of important humanistic works (including papers and manuscripts); and c) projects to foster the interchange of information in the humanities. Although some research projects have involved work abroad (for example, research grants for foreign archeology), it is under the last category that grants of an international character have been made.

In fiscal year 1967, the Division made three grants which would increase the contribution of American humanists to the international scholarly community. The first award was given to the American Council of Learned Societies for the purpose of administering a program which would assist in defraying the expenses of participation by American humanistic scholars in international humanistic conferences abroad. The grant is aiding approximately 40 American scholars who are officers or members of governing bodies or official delegates to international scholarly associations; or who are members of international planning committees for future scholarly congresses and conferences; or who are members of editorial boards of international journals.

The second award was given to the Association for Asian Studies and the American Oriental Society, to host the 27th International Congress of Orientalists. Founded in 1873 by leading oriental scholars in Europe, the Congress met in the United States for the first time partly as a result of support from the Endowment grant.

The third award was a small general-purpose grant to the American Research Institute in Turkey, as the initial stage in possible development of an Endowment program to support American humanistic research institutes abroad.

The Division of Educational and Special Projects seeks to improve the presentation of humanistic subjects in educational institutions of every kind, to increase public interest in the humanities, both in quantity and quality, through television, radio, films, and other media. Most projects funded under this Division have not involved international activity, but one grant in fiscal year 1967 has an international dimension. A grant was made to the University of Iowa for support of that institution's Program in International Writing, which brings distinguished foreign authors to the University of Iowa to collaborate with American scholars in the translation of important American literary works into foreign languages (including Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Bengali in fiscal year 1967), as well as the translation of major works in these languages into English.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

When established in 1950 the National Science Foundation (NSF) received a broad mandate to promote the progress of science by supporting basic research, enhancing manpower development, and facilitating scientific communication. To carry out this mandate NSF has established programs covering the full spectrum of basic scientific activities. Because science is international -- reaching across national boundaries to exchange and acquire knowledge and to combine efforts in the attack on common problems -- this spectrum extends into the international sphere.

The international science activities of NSF have three principal aspects: Support of projects to strengthen U.S. science in programs funded by NSF; support of projects to assist certain foreign countries in developing their scientific capabilities (funded by the Agency for International Development); and international cooperative studies and other activities in conjunction with international science organization.

Strengthening U.S. Science

Research-Related Support. In its support of basic research in science, NSF regularly cooperates with other countries in broadly based research programs which are international in scope and character. The Antarctic Research Program and the International Years of the Quiet Sun are examples of such programs, which are undertaken in accordance with international agreements concluded when important scientific opportunities are recognized as requiring concerted multinational effort. NSF support is mainly to academic scientists conducting their own research within the framework of the agreed-on international program. In terms of men and money spent, these types of activities comprise the great bulk of science-related international operations of NSF.

In addition to joint international programs of a specialized nature, NSF also provides funds to U.S. scientists for research which may be conducted abroad or in collaboration with foreign scientists. Support is also given for attendance at international scientific meetings, science information exchange between cooperating countries, and educational and training programs. Few grants are made to foreign institutions and only when exceptional conditions justify support to the foreign recipient. In fiscal year 1967, there were 21 research grants to foreign institutions totaling approximately $617,700.

Two new research-related international cooperative programs were established in 1967. On February 14, 1967, the Governments of the United States and India signed an agreement for an exchange of scientists and engineers, and an agreement for a cooperative program in science between the United States and Italy was concluded on June 19, 1967. NSF, under both agreements, is the implementing or coordinating agency for the U.S. Government.

The United States — India Exchange Program calls for exchange visits for periods of 2 weeks to several months with a total of 800 man-days per year for each country. Under the agreement, individual scientists and engineers are proposed as exchange visitors by the traveler's home country and selected, with the consent of the host country, on the basis of potential contributions which may ensue from work in the two countries. The Exchange Program was initiated in March 1967, and the first Indian visitor arrived in the United States on April 15 for a 2-month visit.

The United States---Italy agreement provides that the two governments will undertake a broad-range program of scientific cooperation for peaceful purposes. Each government will provide financial support for its respective portion of the program. Activities under this program involve participation by scientists of both countries and may include exchange of scientists, pursuit of joint research projects, and seminars to exchange information. The cooperative program was initiated with three projects which were approved by the National Science Foundation and the Italian executive agency, the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. These are:

> The establishment of an International Studium of Molecular Biology, University of California, Berkeley, and the International Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics, Naples;
>
> A Cooperative Research and Training Program in Developmental Biology between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Palermo;
>
> A Cooperative Research Program between the Instituto di Medicina Sperimentale (CNR) and Washington University, St. Louis, on Analysis of a Specific Nerve Growth Factor, its Anti-serum and other Specific Growth Factors

The United States — Japan Cooperative Science Program was established in 1961 and has been successful in establishing closer cooperation in scientific investigations of mutual interest to the two nations. The program is guided by a joint committee of distinguished scientists from both countries. This group meets annually to review and evaluate the projects under way and to designate new areas of mutual scientific interest especially suited for cooperative study.

Projects under the program are funded cooperatively, each country supporting its own scientists. NSF is the implementing agency in the United States and works closely with Japanese agencies to coordinate activities.

There are four types of activities under the program: Cooperative research, visits by scientists of one country to the other for research or fact finding in a specific field, scientific meetings, and the exchange of educational materials. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967, a total of 16 cooperative research projects were supported on such topics as

Microearthquakes of Tohoku and Nevada, Blood Macromolecules, Genetic Origins and Bioclimatic Adaptations of the Japanese Macaque, and the Neurophysiology of Sleep;under the visiting scientists category, 4 U.S. scientists spent approximately a year in Japanese laboratories and 9 U.S. scientists visited Japan for shorter periods of time; 19 United States - Japan seminars and 3 meetings to review cooperative research projects were held, involving approximately 180 U.S. and 245 Japanese scientists; and in the area of educational materials, an exchange of scientific films was initiated.

Education-Related Support. In addition to cooperative research projects, contacts between U.S. and foreign scientific communities are maintained through fellowship and exchange programs.

Contacts between individual U.S. and foreign scientists are encouraged and supported through fellowship and exchange programs. Of the 2,915 fellowships awarded in fiscal year 1967 to U.S. citizens, 168 provided for tenure at a foreign institution. Forty-five U.S. citizens received NSF-administered North Atlantic Treaty Organization Postdoctoral Fellowships for study for periods of 6 to 12 months in institutions of NATO nations or other cooperating countries. In fiscal year 1967 the NATO Senior Fellowships in Science Program was inaugurated and administered for U.S. citizens by NSF, and 20 individuals received these awards. The primary objective of this program is to enable U.S. universities and nonprofit scientific research institutions to send senior staff members to study new scientific techniques and developments for short terms (1-3 months) at research and educational institutions in other NATO nations or in countries that cooperate with NATO. Under the NSF Senior Foreign Scientist Fellowship Program, provision was made for 56 U.S. institutions to be visited by that number of eminent foreign scholars.

Travel grants were provided to 72 young U.S. scientists for attendance at 40 Advanced Study Institutes sponsored by NATO. In addition, travel grants were made to eight American scientists to visit locations abroad, principally for the purpose of participating in international meetings related to science education.

NSF supports individual exchanges with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. These exchanges are administered by the National Academy of Sciences in this country and by counterpart organizations in the respective foreign countries; thev are conducted under terms of written agreements or understandings between the National Academy and its foreign counterparts. The agreement with the Soviet Academy is biennially renewed and is incorporated within the exchange agreements between the two governments. Memoranda of Understanding were exchanged between the National Academy of Sciences and its four Eastern European counterparts and were confirmed between January and July 1966. Negotiations have also been conducted with the Hungarian Academy, and initiation of exchanges is anticipated in 1968. In these exchanges, scientists receive international travel support and stipends from their home countries, and local travel and per diem from the host countries.

Development Assistance Programs

There is much interest abroad in the significant advances which have been made in science education in the United States. However, educational methods and content cannot be exported intact for use on arrival. To ease the transition, NSF has worked closely with the Agency for International Development (AID) to assist developing countries in their efforts to improve their educational programs in science. From the U.S. experience in this area, supported in part by NSF, new materials in course content development and teacher training are being adapted to local foreign needs and conditions.

India. The international science activities of NSF were highlighted during fiscal 1967 by the implementation of a project initially undertaken in March 1966. AID asked NSF to assist in the formulation and administration of an AID-financed cooperative program for the improvement of science education in India. The 1967 Summer Institutes in India for College and Secondary Teachers composed the thrust of the new program in 1967. A total of 172 consultants was selected by NSF from 898 candidates. One hundred sixty-three served in 100 institutes, three as short-term supervisors in NSF's New Delhi office and six as visiting lecturers.

The concept for the program grew out of a series of summer institutes for college and secondary school teachers which had been supported by AID and the Government of India for the previous 4 years. On the basis of this experience, it was decided that the minimum duration of the program should be 5 years and that within this period the main elements of the binational effort would consist of:

> Further training in both subject matter and methods for school and college science teachers and the provision of supporting services to them;
>
> Creation, adaptation, production, introduction, and distribution of improved instructional materials, devices, and methods, and the development and testing of modern courses and curricula at school and college levels;
>
> Development of improved instructional programs of schools and colleges which will reflect the best of current practices, and which will provide for faculty and facility development, and for special attention to gifted students.

Latin America. Under a Participating Agency Service Agreement with AID, NSF in 1963 initiated a science education improvement program with the five national universities of Central America (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala). These universities, joined in November 1966 by the national university of Panama, are grouped in a regional association called the Superior Council of Central American Universities (CSUCA), with which NSF works directly.

During the 1967 fiscal year, staff training of Central American university professors of biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics continued to be a principal activity of the NSF/AID program. Seven in-service seminars of 3 to 6 weeks duration were held with a total participation of more than 150 staff members. In addition, 11 professors from the national universities were in academic-year programs in the United States and Puerto Rico.

To conduct the in-service seminars and to offer advisory services on curriculum planning and other aspects of science education, the NSF/AID program maintained a small scientific and administrative staff in San Jose, Costa Rica. These persons were available for service throughout the Central America - Panama area.

International Organizations

International nongovernmental scientific organizations, through sponsorship of international meetings and conferences, provide a forum for scientists from all over the world to gather for the exchange of research results, papers, and new ideas, activities which are vitally necessary to the work of scientists. Because of the worldwide expansion of scientific effort and the broader extent of scientific problems to be solved, these organizations are also needed as a means for coordination and interaction in international scientific activities. NSF provides support for the participation of U.S. scientists involved in 25 or so nongovernmental international scientific organizations. This support is channeled principally through the National Academy of Sciences, which,as the U.S. adherent to most of these international organizations (such as the International Council of Scientific Unions and the Pacific Science Association), establishes representative U.S. committees.

Some international governmental institutions, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and UNESCO, have significant scientific components in their overall program. From time to time, U.S. agencies, including NSF, are cooperatively involved with these organizations in activities of a scientific nature. As appropriate, NSF coordinates U.S. participation in OECD scientific activities in cooperation with the Department of State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The Post Office Department was officially established as an executive department in 1872, although it had been regarded as a Department for many years.

While the original purpose of the Postal System was to provide "the best means of establishing posts for conveying letters and intelligence through this continent," the Post Office Department was ultimately enlarged to include several services. Among the more important developments, in the order of their establishment, were postage stamps, registered mail, railway mail service, city delivery service, postal money orders, foreign money orders, special delivery, rural delivery, postal savings, village delivery, parcel post, air mail, and certified mail.

International Activities

The Department represents the United States in the Universal Postal Union.

During fiscal year 1967, 120 foreign visitors representing 35 different countries visited the Department to observe its operations. Some came as a result of direct requests by foreign postal administrations; others came under the sponsorship of the Department of State, AID, the United Nations, and the Universal Postal Union. Periods of study varied from 1 week to 1 year. Areas of study included: overall postal operations, questioned documents examination, financial management, personnel administration, regional and field installation activities, mechanized postal operations, and other specialized areas.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution was created by an Act of Congress in 1846, but it owes its origin to a bequest of James Smithson, an English scientist and prominent member of the Royal Society of London, who in 1829 left his entire estate to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Today, the Smithsonian Institution is comprised of a number of well-known museums and art galleries, including both the United States National Museum and the National Gallery of Art, and of a number of equally active research institutes and research programs, both at home and abroad.

The Smithsonian staff of over 300 professional scholars and scientists includes many whose primary research interests are international in scope. Smithsonian scholars work in all parts of the world. Through various grants, fellowship, research, and exchange programs in the museum-based sciences and in other areas of traditional Smithsonian interest, the Institution also sponsors both the work of American scholars from other institutions abroad as well as the work of foreign scholars in this country who utilize the resources of the Smithsonian's unparalleled collections in carrying out their own research. Since 1965, for example, under the authority of the U.S. Congress, the Smithsonian has been awarding grants in local currencies to American institutions of higher learning to carry out basic research in anthropology and in systematic and environmental biology in countries where the United States holds such currencies (arising from the sale of agricultural products) in excess of its normal needs.

Through its exhibits, publications, expeditions, collections, and exchanges, the Smithsonian Institution has become known throughout the world for its contributions to scholarship and basic scientific research. Such well-known Smithsonian symposia as "Knowledge Among Men" and "The Quality of Man's Environment" bring scholars of international eminence from abroad annually to participate along with equally distinguished American colleagues. These symposia have attracted wide international attention and are commemorated by the publication of outstanding volumes which have resulted from their proceedings.

Legally, the Smithsonian Institution is an "establishment" having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the members of the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives, and six other U.S. citizens appointed by a joint resolution of Congress. The Secretary of the Institution is its chief executive officer and director of activities.

The Smithsonian Institution receives an annual appropriation from the Congress for the maintenance of its public functions, but, in the strict sense, it is not an agency of the U.S. Government. In addition to its original private endowment, it holds and administers a number of special funds for specific scientific research or other purposes stipulated by the donors.

The major bureaus, offices, and activities of the Smithsonian Institution are as follows:

United States National Museum, including:

- Museum of Natural History
- Museum of History and Technology
- Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
National Air and Space Museum
National Zoological Park
Radiation Biology Laboratory
Office of Education and Training
Office of International Activities
- Special Foreign Currency Program

National Gallery of Art
National Collection of Fine Arts
National Portrait Gallery
Freer Gallery of Art
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
International Exchange Service
Science Information Exchange
National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board

Those bureaus and offices of the Smithsonian with significant international activities are discussed under the following headings:

United States National Museum

The United States National Museum, the largest depository of the U.S. national collections, is made up of the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of History and Technology. The latter has offices specializing in science and technology, arts and manufactures, civil history, armed forces history, growth of the United States, and American studies. With the newest building in the Smithsonian complex of museums and galleries, the Museum of History and Technology is the regular site where chiefs of state and other distinguished visitors to the United States are welcomed to the Smithsonian.

The Museum of Natural History has offices in ecology, oceanography and limnology, anthropology, vertebrate zoology, invertebrate zoology, entomology, botany, paleobiology, and mineral sciences. Scientists in each of these departments pursue active research interests abroad. For example, the Museum's Office of Oceanography and Limnology operates marine sorting centers in both Washington, D.C., and Tunis, Tunisia, from which marine specimens are sent to competent scientific investigators all over the world. The Office of Anthropology, famed for a century for its work on the American Indians, now sponsors or undertakes work in archeology, physical anthropology, ethnology, and linguistics in all parts of the world. The Smithsonian's program of "urgent anthropology" aims to study and document disappearing traditional cultures which are breaking up under the impact of technology and the modern world. The Office of Ecology conducts surveys and sponsors research leading to a long-term understanding of man's life in his environment and to better conservation of the resources of the earth. It is a focal point for Smithsonian participation in the International Biological Program (IBP).

Staff members from both museums conduct field work in locations around the world. Many outside investigators, including many from foreign countries, make use of the museums' extensive collections in their studies.

Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service

The Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service, which also operates under the auspices of the United States National Museum, organizes, assembles, and circulates in the United States, Canada, and occasionally in other countries special exhibitions of artistic and technical material to promote understanding of common cultural experiences and to encourage the appreciation and creation of fine arts, crafts, science, and history. About 100 exhibitions are in circulation to schools, galleries, museums, and other educational and cultural organizations. Close to 40 percent of these exhibits originate in foreign countries, and have included well-known exhibits such as Durer drawings from Germany, Henry Moore sculpture from England, art treasures from Turkey, Roman and Byzantine mosaics from Tunisia.

Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory

Scientists from the world over join their U.S. counterparts at the Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in performing research in astronomy, astrophysics, and geophysics. Satellite and astronomical data are collected by observing stations, in cooperation with host country institutions in 10 foreign countries; this data is supplemented by that from a network of amateur astronomers in 25 countries called "Moonwatch."

Two international bureaus are located at the Observatory: The Central Bureau for Satellite Geodesy stimulates and sustains international cooperation through exchange of information; and the Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams rapidly disseminates information on astronomical discoveries to astronomers of the world.

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI), formerly the Canal Zone Biological Area, is responsible for maintaining Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, near the center of Panama, as a biological preserve. The island is almost completely covered by wet monsoon forest and has been protected from disturbance for approximately 45 years. The STRI staff conducts research on several groups of animals and plants on Barro Colorado itself, in adjacent regions of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, and in other parts of Central and South America. Facilities for research on marine biology are also open at Fort Amador on the Pacific coast and at Galeta Island on the Atlantic cost. STRI facilities are available for use by scientists and students from all over the world. A program established with the Organization of American States (OAS) provides support for scholars, especially Latin American scholars, working at the Institute.

National Air and Space Museum

The Museum is the repository for such craft as the Wright brothers' 1903 Flyer, Lindbergh's "The Spirit of Saint Louis," and John Glenn's "Friendship 7" space capsule, but the orientation toward such famous "firsts" has been expanded to incorporate programs designed to yield scientific information and education in this period of rapidly expanding aerospace technology. The Museum maintains close association with other aeronautical museums, both in this country and abroad, and also works closely with many professional scientific and historical societies.

National Zoological Park

The National "Zoo" is a landmark in the Nation's capital for both tourists and residents. Its involvement in international activities includes fundamental research to conserve rare and endangered species, and participation in agreements to restrict traffic in illegally procured animals and to promote interzoo breeding arrangements. Members of the staff of the Zoo participate in numerous international scientific and conservation groups.

Office of Education and Training

The programs of the Office of Education and Training include those directly related to Smithsonian research in science, history, and the arts, and to those related to the exhibit and public education function of the museums. The Office provides research appointments for postdoctoral scholars and scientists, for graduate students, and for undergraduates. In many cases foreign scholars have been the beneficiaries of these appointments, which make the enormous resources of the Smithsonian, both in collections and in trained professional staff, available to the world scholarly and scientific community.

Office of International Activities

The expanding scope of Smithsonian involvement in activities abroad led in March 1966 to the establishment of an Office of International Activities to serve as a point of coordination for the Institution's diversified programs overseas. The Office also advises the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and other Federal and private organizations on promising candidates for international exchange programs in fields of Smithsonian competence, and also sponsors a small exchange program of its own for foreign scholars or museum curators who benefit from study at the Smithsonian and kindred organizations.

Within the Office of International Activities has been established the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program, a program of grants for basic scientific research by American institutions of higher learning in anthropology and the biological sciences in certain countries where the United States owns foreign currencies in excess of its needs, generated by the sale of agricultural commodities. The Congress of the United States has declared that U.S.-owned reserves of such foreign currencies may be used within these countries "...to conduct research and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries." At the present time, countries where the Smithsonian Institution may provide such research support are: the United Arab Republic, Israel, Poland, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Guinea, and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Projects supported to date include the excavation of biblical cities in Israel, "X-raying" the Egyptian pyramids, the establishment of a marine biology center in Tunisia, and the American Academy of Benares in India.

The Foreign Currency Grant Program considers proposals for research in anthropology and certain of the biological sciences. For purposes of the program, the Smithsonian defines anthropology as the study of man in its broadest sense, to include archeology, prehistory, physical anthropology, ethnology, and linguistics. The biological sciences with which the Smithsonian is most concerned are systematic and environmental biology.

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art (under direction of its own Board of Trustees) is a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution created by a joint resolution of Congress approved March 24, 1937. It was a result of the late Andrew W. Mellon's gift of his important collection of works of art and of a monumental gallery building. The National Gallery of Art now has several distinguished collections, including paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings, and items of decorative art. Many of its works are by the great European masters of the 13th to the 19th century, but included are works from other nations and cultures as well.

National Collection of Fine Arts

This art gallery, sharing greatly enlarged new quarters in the 19th century classical revival Old Patent Office Building with another bureau of the Smithsonian, the National Potrait Gallery, aims to foster public appreciation of art and to encourage creative expression by living American artists. It also has collections by foreign masters. The Collection's International Art Program plans, assembles, and sends overseas exhibits of fine and decorative American arts (this program was formerly a responsibility of the United States Information Agency).

The National Collection of Fine Arts also advises the Department of State on its Art-in-Embassies program, and on the loan of Museum and gallery objects.

Freer Gallery of Art

The Freer Gallery is concerned primarily with the arts of Asia. The building, the collection it houses, and an endowment fund were the gift of Charles Lang Freer. Under the terms of his will the Gallery, since its opening in 1923, has added to the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Collections of bronze, glass, jade, lacquer, manuscripts, metalwork, paintings, pottery, and sculpture. The work of the staff has been devoted primarily to research and publication in the history of the civilizations represented by its collections.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Three U.S. Presidents have played a direct, personal **role** in the Center, which was originally authorized as a National Cultural Center under President Eisenhower. Following the death of President Kennedy, a spontaneous movement developed to make the Cultural Center, in which he had taken such a close personal interest, his sole official memorial in the Nation's capital. President Johnson incorporated this sentiment in an Administration request to Congress passed in 1964. When completed the Center will provide a fitting home for training in and performance of music, dramatic, and film arts from the world over.

International Exchange Service

The Service was established in 1850 to distribute the publications of the Smithsonian to scientific and learned institutions abroad. In 1851, the Smithsonian permitted other learned organizations in the United States to transmit their publications through the Service to foreign countries. In 1886, in Brussels, a formal agreement was ratified by eight nations for the exchange between countries of government, scientific, and literary publications. The Smithsonian Institution was recognized as the official agency of the United States for the international exchange of publications.

The Service accepts addressed packages of publications from libraries, scientific societies, and educational institutions in the United States for transmission to similar organizations in foreign countries, and in return receives addressed publications from foreign sources for distribution in the United States.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is a Government-owned corporation established in 1933 to assist in the unified development of the Tennessee Valley's natural resources. The TVA multiple-use system of more than two dozen major reservoirs has provided substantial flood control on the Tennessee River, made the mainstream a part of the national inland waterway system, and constructed a power generating and transmission system supplying low-cost electricity to more than 150 local electric systems, defense installations, and industry. Streamflow control is combined with water control on the land through agricultural and forestry development activities. In cooperation with the fertilizer industry and the Nation's land-grant colleges, TVA operates the National Fertilizer Development Center at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, for developing and demonstrating improved plant foods. TVA also works with State and local governments in other resource-related programs, such as recreation development and local flood-damage reduction.

More than 2,500 foreign representatives, ranging from students to high government officials, visited TVA during fiscal year 1967. About 75 of them were trainees who spent varied periods from several weeks to several months in close study of many aspects of the TVA program. Approximately 40 percent of TVA's visitors were sponsored, directly or indirectly, by the Agency for International Development (AID). During the 1967 fiscal year visitors represented 118 countries, with the Republic of China, Brazil, and Japan sending the greatest number.

TVA Resources Development Seminars are offered, usually during the summer months, when supporting agencies have sufficient nominations to justify them. Seven such seminars have been held since the first was conducted in 1961. The last seminar of this kind was held in June-August 1965. Since 1964 these seminars have been conducted jointly by TVA and the University of Tennessee. Participants spend about 9 weeks in the region with the time equally divided between TVA and the University. The seminar consists of a non-credit course in economic development theory conducted by the University, followed by the TVA program which demonstrates the practical application of theory to a specific region. AID is the principal cooperating agency in the seminars with other governmental and private programming agencies submitting nominations until a maximum of 20 is reached.

Some 500 foreign representatives visited the National Fertilizer Development Center in 1967. TVA presented a special 8-week training course in fertilizer production and distribution problems of developing nations to 40 representatives from six nations. This was part of a 4-month fertilizer technology course organized by the Department of Agriculture for AID.

At the request of AID, TVA conducted a world-wide survey of prospective fertilizer production capacity and compared it with prospective world needs; provided test amounts of a new fertilizer material which holds promise for rice-growing to several nations where rice is a basic food crop; and sent teams of fertilizer technicians to four developing nations for varying periods.

TVA water resource and local development specialists continued to assist in planning for the Mekong River Resources Development Project.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

By an act dated September 2, 1789, the first session of the U. S. Congress established the Department of the Treasury. That act which remains the Department's operating authority directed the Department to superintend and manage the national finances. However, with the expansion of the country and its financial structure, frequent revisions and amendments to the act have so broadened the scope of the Treasury Department that it now embraces a number of diversified bureaus, divisions, and offices. Many new duties have been delegated to its charge. The following bureaus and offices are included in the present Treasury organization: Office of the Secretary, Office of International Affairs, Bureau of the Mint, Fiscal Service Bureaus, Office of Comptroller, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, Bureau of Customs, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Department's sphere of action extends beyond the continential limits of the United States. Treasury representatives are on duty at the U.S. Embassies in the major world capitals. Special overseas missions are established from time to time to handle specific projects. The principal international activities of Treasury bureaus and offices are described in the following paragraphs.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs is composed of the following eight constituent offices, each headed by a Director: Office of Latin America; Office of Industrial Nations; Office of Developing Nations; Office of Balance of Payments Programs, Operations and Statistics; Office of International Policy Coordination and Operations; Office of International Gold and Foreign Exchange Operations; Office of International Economic Activities; and Office of Administration, Exchange Stabilization Fund. In addition to the Assistant Secretary, there is a Deputy Assistant Secretary and two Deputies to the Assistant Secretary, one for international monetary affairs and a second for international financial and economic affairs.

The Assistant Secretary, with the assistance of his staff of international economists, advises and assists the Secretary of the Treasury and other senior departmental officials, in cooperation with other Government departments, in the formulation and execution of the foreign economic policy of the United States. These responsibilities include all aspects of the Government's economic and financial relations with foreign governments and in particular such matters as the balance of payments problems and policies of the United States; international monetary policy; gold and foreign exchange arrangements and agreements; the General Arrangements to Borrow; the operations of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank; foreign lending and assistance programs; the Exchange Stabilization Fund; and the activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies.

The Office makes continuing studies of the domestic and foreign economic policies of foreign countries and their impact on the United States. The Office participates in the continuing discussion of foreign economic policy in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It also studies the legislation and policy of foreign countries relating to finance, gold and foreign exchange, exchange rates and exchange controls, capital markets, and other relevant matters. The Office advises the Secretary on international financial aspects of matters arising in connection with the Tariff Act and other legislation administered by the Treasury Department, as well as on such aspects of matters arising under legislation administered by other departments and agencies. The Office acts for the Treasury on the financial aspects of international treaties, agreements, and organizations in which the United States participates. It also participates in negotiations with foreign governments regarding matters included within its responsibilities.

The Office advises Treasury officials and other Government agencies concerning exchange rates and other financial problems encountered in operations involving foreign currencies. In particular, it advises the State Department and the Department of Defense in financial matters related to their normal operations in foreign countries and the special financial problems arising from defense preparations and military operations.

To assist in discharging its responsibilities the Office maintains Treasury representatives abroad who act as financial advisers in the diplomatic missions. The Office directs and coordinates their activities.

Bureau of Customs

The Bureau of Customs maintains regional offices in Rome and Tokyo, with subordinate offices in Hong Kong, Mexico City, Montreal, London, Paris, and Frankfurt. These offices are staffed by 27 American employees and 13 local employees and are attached to embassies or consulates as the case may be. The activities of these offices are coordinated with those of the Department of State at the post concerned, under the guidance of the principal officer.

The Bureau of Customs overseas offices perform the following functions:

An informational service for foreign exporters.

American importers and the general public as to American customs requirements.

An intelligence service as to actual or potential violations of laws administered by customs.

A technical service in securing information as to sales prices, trade practices, manufacturing methods and costs, and related matters for use in determining the valuation, tariff classification, and status of importation, under the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Anti-Dumping Act.

Representatives of the Bureau of Customs participate on a regular basis as members of the United States delegations, or as official observers at meetings of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Air Transport Association, Inter-American Port and Harbor Conference, Economic Commission for the Far East, Customs Cooperation Council, and the International Criminal Police Organization.

In addition to the above enumerated activities, the Bureau of Customs, under contractual arrangements with the Agency for International Development of the Department of State, provides technical assistance to the customs services of developing nations. This service, under the Assistant to the Commissioner, Foreign Customs Assistance, is in the form of surveys to evaluate procedures and systems of the host country's customs service with recommendations as to how these may be changed to modernize and increase efficiency and customs revenues. In many instances, the Bureau of Customs provides an advisory team to serve in the host country for the period required to implement the recommended changes.

Since September of 1965 when this activity began, the Bureau of Customs has conducted surveys in 20 countries in Africa, Middle East, South East Asia, Far East, and Latin America. As of May 1, 1966, there were advisory teams in Viet-Nam, Panama, Chile, Liberia, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and the Regional Office of the Central American Project at Guatemala.

The Bureau of Customs also provides training in the United States for participants from developing nations. This training consists of scheduled courses for foreign customs officers at the U.S. Customs School in Laredo, Texas, plus specialized training in customs administration, classification, value, inspection and control of merchandise, collection of duties, and law enforcement. The latter training is usually given to participants at border, sea, or airport which simulates conditions in the customs officer's native land.

Treasury Law Enforcement School

The Treasury Law Enforcement School, established in 1927, provides training for the six Treasury law enforcement activities, and law enforcement personnel of other agencies and governments, including Federal, State, municipal, and foreign. Since 1957, the school has provided training for 120 foreign personnel. The training provided these foreign officials was the six-week basic course in enforcement law and criminal investigation, which is attended by all Treasury enforcement agents. The students came from Ecuador, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Philippines, Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Jordan, Liberia, Honduras, Libya, Panama, Peru, Tunisia, Viet-Nam, Lebanon, Colombia, Iraq, Somalia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Korea, Surinam, Thailand, Costa Rica, and the United Arab Republic.

Of the group of 120 students, 105 were sponsored by AID and the predecessor agency, ICA; the remainder of the group was sponsored by their own governments or by the United Nations.

Internal Revenue Service

In cooperation with the Agency for International Development (AID), and under the authority of the Act for International Development of 1961, the Service has undertaken a comprehensive and long-range program to assist developing countries in the improvement of their tax administration. An Inter-Agency Agreement entered into between the Treasury Department and AID establishes lines of responsibility and procedures through which the IRS, in cooperation with AID, furnishes the technical resources necessary to assist the cooperating countries in modernizing their tax administrations.

To organize and direct this program, the Foreign Tax Assistance Staff was activated in September 1962, in order to meet the growing responsibilities of the Internal Revenue Service to assist Latin American and other governments in strengthening their tax administrations. The primary mission of this Staff, which is situated in the immediate Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is to spearhead for the Service a comprehensive program under which carefully selected IRS and other tax specialists are made available to countries requesting assistance in the tax administration field. Actions taken as a part of the program include:

> The conduct of comprehensive surveys of the tax administrations of participating countries and the preparation of reports setting forth recommendations for long-range programs for modernization and improvement.
>
> The assignment to participating countries of both long and

short-term advisors to assist in the implementation of such modernization plans.

The conduct of orientation and training programs in the United States for foreign tax officials.

To promote the self-help tenet of the Alliance for Progress, the primary initial emphasis of the program has been placed in Latin America. Since the first long-range tax modernization project was started in Chile in 1962, fifteen other countries of Latin America have asked for long-range assistance. Similarly, in support of U.S. policy in other parts of the world, long-range assistance teams have been requested by and assigned to India, South Korea, the Philippines, Turkey,and South Viet-Nam.

Thus, under the AID-Treasury Agreement, IRS has organized, trained,and assigned some 21 teams of tax technicians to foreign countries that have requested assistance. As of May 31, 1967, seventy-nine long-term advisors were overseas. The teams operate as part of the AID Missions in the host countries, with their base of operations in the local Ministries of Finance and tax agencies.

The central objective of the IRS tax advisory teams is the modernizing and strengthening of tax administration in the host country. This covers the full range of tax administration programs that are essential in developed as well as developing countries - examination of tax returns, collection of taxes, taxpayer education and assistance, training, organization, enforcement, and improvement of processing of paper and data by manual, mechanical,and automated electronic methods.

Policy issues such as tax rates, types of taxes,and distribution of the tax burden are beyond the scope of the IRS tax administration assistance program, except to the extent that particular issues within these broad areas have tax administration implications. These are issues on which many developing countries tend to seek outside advice - if needed - from other sources.

The mission of each tax advisory team is to encourage the development by the host government officials of an institutional capability to shape, for themselves, modern methods, techniques, procedures, programs, attitudes,and organizations. The country programs are tailored to the specific requirements and conditions of each country.

In addition to the long-term advisory teams overseas, IRS has provided since 1963 some 94 short-term missions to 19 countries. The short-term missions generally support the long-term teams in such specialized areas as automatic data processing, statistics,and other specialized functions that may not be within the competence of the long-term advisors.

Since December 1961, the Service has annually provided training and orientation to some 300 foreign tax officials at the managerial and decision-making level in the United States. In fiscal year 1967 officials from some 60 nations visited various offices of the Internal Revenue Service. The training of foreign tax officials in the United States is provided through the International Tax Administration Training Series (INTAX) and other courses especially designed for individual tax officials with special interests. The INTAX course classes consist of about 15-20 foreign tax officials from 8-10 countries. The courses are offered in the language of the participants, usually Spanish, on a regularly scheduled basis. Classes are held in basic tax administration subjects such as audit, collection, training, taxpayer relations, and assistance as well as in systems analysis, supervisory techniques, and so forth.

Additionally, specially designed programs are arranged for individual tax officials, or groups of about two to five. Included in this category are officials, some of Cabinet rank, who are in the United States for some other reason, such as to attend conferences or to study.

An important innovation in training is provided through IRS Mobile Training Teams which give intensive on-site training in foreign countries to auditors and collection officers and, concurrently, to train local instructors to carry on this type of training. Instruction is given, in Spanish, to local officials charged with tax law enforcement. The courses, which last for about six to eight weeks, are oriented to laws, conditions, and problems peculiar to the country. The courses include such topics as the principles of accounting, audit techniques, report writing, canvassing and collection methods, and promotion of proper relationships with taxpayers.

Bureau of Narcotics

The Bureau of Narcotics administers and enforces the Federal laws governing narcotic drugs and marihuana and carries out the responsibilities of the Government under international conventions and protocols relating to these drugs. Currently, the Bureau of Narcotics participates in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs; participates as an observer in the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO); and, as a member of the U.S. Delegation, participates in illicit narcotic traffic discussions at the annual general assembly conferences of the International Criminal Police Organization.

In foreign countries, the Bureau of Narcotics maintains district headquarters offices in Rome, Italy; Bangkok, Thailand; and Mexico City, Mexico. Branch offices have been established in Beirut, Lebanon; Istanbul, Turkey; Paris and Marseille, France; Lima, Peru; Seoul, Korea; Hong Kong; and Singapore. In addition to the functional responsibilities of obtaining information abroad concerning the smuggling of illicit narcotics and drugs intended for delivery in the United States, these offices provide information and technical advice to the host foreign governments, at their request.

Since 1956, foreign officials from 39 countries have been included in a two-week training course conducted by the Bureau of Narcotics Training School, which is operated and maintained principally for American law enforcement officials. The foreign officials have been sponsored by the United Nations, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, AID, and HEW. Some were sponsored by their own governments. Foreign officials also participate in seminars conducted by the Bureau of Narcotics on the enforcement of the criminal laws, and controls of the legal trade for medical needs. On-the-job training, both in the United States and abroad, also has been provided for foreign officials since 1956. This training varies from a few weeks to a few months, depending upon the type of training desired.

J

ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AID	Agency for International Development
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency (DOD)
BIC	Bureau of International Commerce
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
CAO	Cultural Affairs Officer (USIA-State)
CB	Children's Bureau (HEW)
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CIB	International Council for Building
CINVA	Inter-American Center for Housing and Planning (OAS)
COSPAR	Committee on Space Research (NASA)
CPAO	Country Public Affairs Officer; also PAO (USIA)
CSUCA	Superior Council of Central American Universities (AID)
CU	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (State)
DLI	Defense Language Institute (DOD)
DOD	Department of Defense
DOLITAC	Department of Labor Technical Assistance Corps
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages (NDEA-HEW)
ESSA	Environmental Science Services Administration (Commerce)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (Transportation)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (U.N.)
FAR	Foreign Area Research Coordination Group (State)
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA)
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (HEW)
FHA	Federal Housing Administration (HUD)
HEW	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; also DHEW
HSA	Office of Health Statistics Analysis (HEW)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IAA	International Aerospace Abstracts (NASA)
IADS	International Agricultural Development Service (USDA)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBP	International Biological Program (Smithsonian)
IBS	(International) Broadcasting Service (VOA-USIA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCIR	International Radio Consultative Committee
ICIMP	Interagency Committee for International Meteorological Programs
ICPE	International Conference on Public Education (HEW-UNESCO)
ICS	Information Center Service (USIA)
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFRB	International Frequency Registration Board
IGIA	Interagency Group on International Aviation
IIE	Institute of International Education
IGY	International Geophysical Year
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs (Labor)
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCO	Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMV	(International) Motion Picture and Television Service (USIA)

IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOS	International Organizations Staff (USDA)
IPS	(International) Press and Publications Service(USIA)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ISSA	International Social Security Association
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MAAGs	Military Assistance Advisory Groups (DOD)
MAP	Military Assistance Program (DOD)
NAFSA	National Association for Foreign Student Affairs
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBS	National Bureau of Standards (Commerce)
NDEA	National Defense Education Act (HEW)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HEW)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HEW)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIH	Office of International Health (HEW)
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAO	Public Affairs Officer (USIA-State)
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement (AID)
PC	Peace Corps
PHS	U.S. Public Health Service (HEW)
P.L.	Public Law
PPBS	Planning, Programming and Budgeting System
SCI	International Scientific and Technological Affairs (State)
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SPP	School Partnership Program (PC)
SSA	Social Security Administration (HEW)
STRI	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USCAR	U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (DOD)
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USIA	U.S. Information Agency
USIS	U.S. Information Service (representing USIA overseas)
USOE	U.S. Office of Education; also OE (HEW)
USTS	U.S. Travel Service (Commerce)
VOA	Voice of America (IBS-USIA)
VRA	Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (HEW)
WA	Welfare Administration (HEW)
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWW	World Weather Watch

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